

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

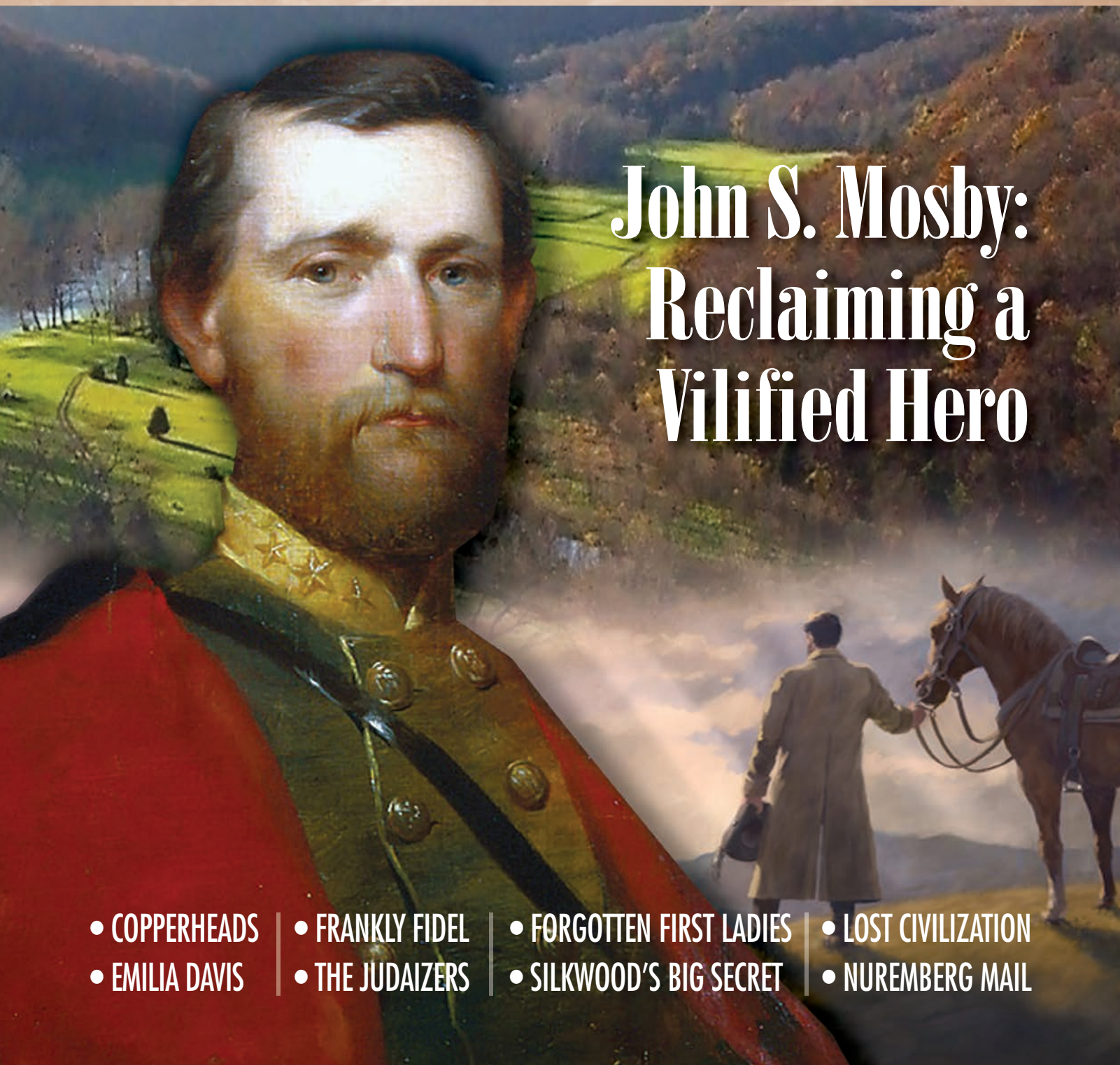
THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XXIII NUMBER 1

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2017

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John S. Mosby: Reclaiming a Vilified Hero

- COPPERHEADS
- FRANKLY FIDEL
- FORGOTTEN FIRST LADIES
- LOST CIVILIZATION
- EMILIA DAVIS
- THE JUDAIZERS
- SILKWOOD'S BIG SECRET
- NUREMBERG MAIL



To Hell or Barbados

The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland

Here is the previously untold story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children who were transported to Barbados and Virginia. Sean O'Callaghan for the first time documents the history of these people: their transportation, the conditions in which they lived on plantations as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. "An illuminating insight into a neglected episode in Irish history, but its significance is much broader than that. Its main achievement is to situate the story of colonialism in Ireland in the much larger context of worldwide European imperialism. Sean O'Callaghan's description of 17th century Barbados is a powerful portrait of a society as brutal, corrupt and unjust as anything the 21st century has to offer.

To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland by Sean O'Callaghan describes a moment in history that very few know about. In the 17th century, Oliver Cromwell (who took over England) encouraged the mass

slaughter and enslavement of Irish men, women and children for various reasons, one being that the Protestant English regarded the Catholic Irish as inhuman, un-Christian and undesirable..

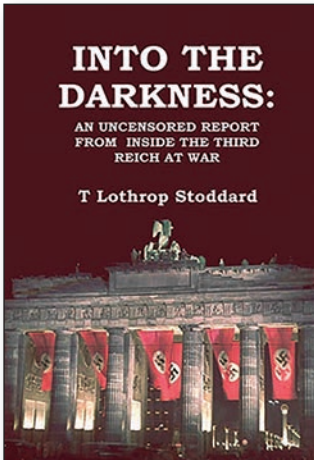
According to O'Callaghan, many Irish priests were hunted down like wolves and Irish soldiers exiled to Spain or France, while rebels and widows alike were forcibly sent to Barbados in the Caribbean as slaves. Over 50,000 Irish were sent to Barbados to work in the baking Sun of the sugar plantations. This book chronicles what happened to them. Beatings, whippings, torture, rape and humiliation were just some of the terrible indecencies that these people suffered because they were Catholic and Irish. Softcover, 248 pages, #754, \$23 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H inside U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@BarnesReview.org.) Send payment to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also www.BarnesReview.com to get a copy.



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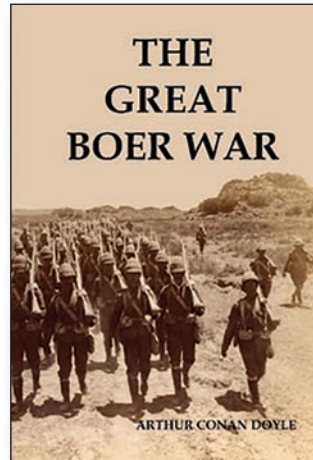
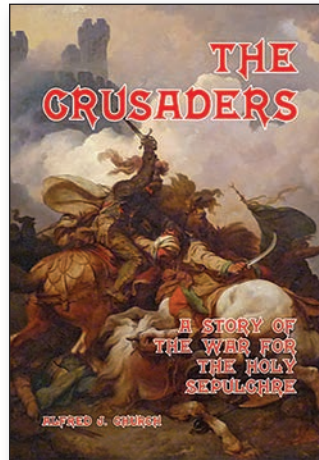


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By Alfred J. Church. A retelling of the stories of the First, Third and Eighth Crusades, this classic work takes the reader on an epic rollercoaster ride of the triumphs, tribulations and ultimate defeat of the European counterattack against the rampant Muslim aggression that had seized the Christian lands in the Mideast. The author explains how the Islamic military conquest of huge areas of the Byzantine empire sparked off the call to crusade, and then weaves the story of some of the most famous characters and events of the Crusades. From the dizzying successes of the First Crusade—the siege and fall of Antioch and the fall of Jerusalem—to the recapture of Jerusalem by the Muslims, the reader will meet Richard Lionheart, Duke Godfrey, Saladin and King Louis of France. The reader will also discover the full tragedy of the ill-fated “Children’s Crusade” and much more. Softcover, 175 pages, #746, \$12.

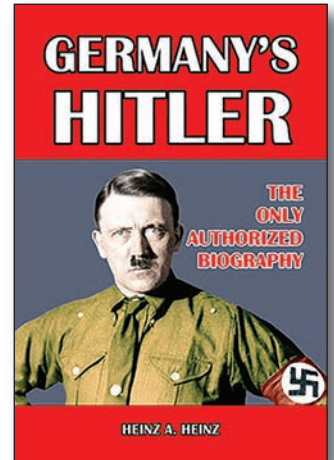


The Great Boer War

By Arthur Conan Doyle. This book was one of the first complete histories of the Anglo-Boer War written as it happened. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict were measured. Doyle said of the Boers: “Take a community of Dutchmen of the type of those who defended themselves against all the power of Spain . . . intermix with them a strain of inflexible French Huguenots [and the product is] one of the most rugged, virile, unconquerable races ever seen upon Earth. Take this formidable people and train them for seven generations in constant warfare against savage men and ferocious beasts . . . give them a country which is eminently suited to the tactics of the huntsman, the marksman, and the rider . . . and you have the modern Boer—the most formidable antagonist who ever crossed the path of Imperial Britain.” Softcover, reset with two dozen unique and rare pictures from the conflict, 262 pages, #744, \$15.

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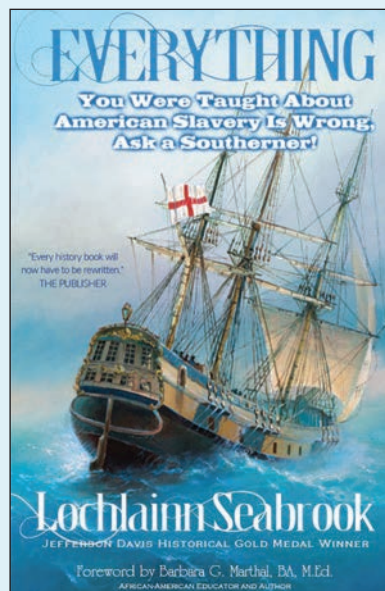
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Everything You Were Taught About **AMERICAN SLAVERY** *Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!*

If you're new to authentic Southern history or you're just fed up with the mountain of lies, slander, disinformation and pro-North propaganda found in South-bashing history books, *Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner* will be a joyful revelation. This important 1,000-page work by award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery annually churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful "world slavery time line" and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the truth:

- Africans were enslaving their own people thousands of years before the transatlantic slave trade and were willing partners in the acquisition of slaves for the West;
- White American slavery laid the foundation for Black American slavery;
- Africans and Arabs enslaved 1.5 million Whites in the 1700s;
- Genuine slavery was never practiced in the American South and both the American slave trade and slavery got their start in the North;
- The American abolition movement began in the South and five times more Blacks fought for the Confederacy than for the Union;
- There were thousands of African-American and American Indian slave owners in early America but



less than 5% of White Southerners ever owned slaves;

- The Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave—and was not meant to. Until the last day of his life, Abe Lincoln campaigned to have all Blacks deported to Africa. . . .

In support of his in-depth research, the author provides hundreds of eyewitness accounts—dating from the 1600s to the early 20th century—first-hand testimony clearly illustrating how American slavery came to be, how it was actually practiced, and how both European Americans and African Americans viewed it and experienced it. With 21 chapters, nearly 3,500 endnotes,

and a comprehensive 2,000 book bibliography, this well investigated work—the result of over 20 years of research—is a must-read for every serious student of American history, Southern history and American slavery. The foreword is by highly respected Black American educator Barbara G. Marthall.

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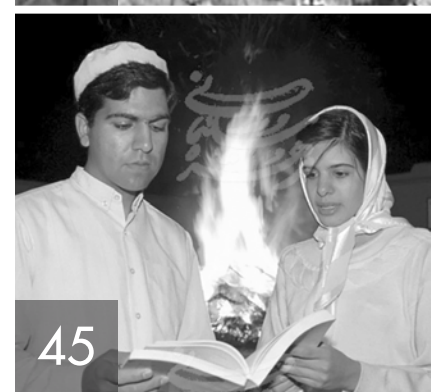
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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Putting the Brakes On

Well, by now the new president has been inaugurated or assassinated. I am not sure which, because this issue of TBR had to go to the printer before the big event. We hope all went smoothly, without the disruptive demonstrations planned by Soros-funded leftists and bad-taste-in-the-mouth liberals. And we hope they didn't kill him. Of course, they won't give Donald Trump a chance. They can't. If he is successful, it may mean the brakes will be applied to their twisted social agenda—an agenda we have seen expand exponentially under eight years of the Barack Obama regime.

Admittedly, we are not 100% sure about Trump, but he comes with an impressive list of critics—critics I think you'll agree are fighting against what nationalists want for America. Trump's detractors include: Bill and Hillary Clinton, Barack and Michelle Obama, Bernie Sanders, Black Lives Matter, La Raza, the Southern Poverty Law Center, multiple George Soros front groups, Mexico, China, Planned Parenthood, warmongering senators Lindsey Graham and John McCain etc etc.

That short list is enough for me to give a partial pass to the pampered plutocrat with a propensity for petulance.

Laughably, the Democrats are still blaming Vladimir Putin for costing them the 2016 presidential election, but, if Putin did order the theft of Democratic National Committee (DNC) emails, and the release of the truths contained within them about Hillary's ties to Wall Street, the DNC sabotage of Mrs. Clinton's primary opponent, the corruption inside the Clinton Foundation and much more, then I think we all owe him a big round of applause. Otherwise these disturbing truths about the potential president would never have been seen by millions of Americans, though you and I have known the facts about Hillary and Bill for many years.

In this issue of TBR we are covering a wide range of topics including a fascinating new look at the postwar career of Col. John Singleton Mosby. The great Confederate cavalry officer is one of the few historical figures to have graced the cover of TBR more than once. Stanley Rittenhouse gave us a history of Mosby's Civil War exploits in the November/December 2013 issue of TBR. In the issue you hold in your hands, V.P. Hughes—author of an 800-page book on Mosby—takes a look at the postwar career of the Gray Ghost and discovers that, despite the claims of his many detractors (many motivated by jealousy and their own tarnished reputations), John Singleton Mosby had an illustrious and fascinating career outside the military. Hughes is one of the foremost Mosby scholars in the world, and we are honored to have her work in TBR. ♦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, Executive Editor

On the cover: A portrait of John S. Mosby is shown against a scene of a Virginia valley.

TIME WILL TELL ON TRUMP

Goethe wrote: “who is there who will be able to satisfy the demands of an age so full and intense as the present, and one, too, that moves with such rapidity?” Hopefully the answer is Donald Trump. But he also warned: “General ideas and great conceit are always in a fair way to cause terrible mischief.”

Well, despite some reservations, we are optimistic about the unique presidency of Donald Trump—the only U.S. president ever with no political past and no military experience.

In electing Trump, the American people have thumpingly rejected the establishment, which has been ruining America and the world for the past 70 years or so—and averted the terrible mischief of World War III, likely a thermonuclear war with Russia that would be in a fair way to leave hundreds of millions, if not billions, of people dead. If for nothing else, for that we owe Mr. Trump our eternal gratitude.

The Trump revolution is part of a worldwide trend to a system of nationalisms that includes Brexit and many other phenomena. His election—and apparently he won the popular vote as well as the Electoral College—is a giant pie thrown in the face of the globalist elite. If only Willis Carto, Michael Piper, Victor Thorn and Jim Traficant had lived to see this day. And if only Trump would take a stand against Israeli imperialism. But we guess that would be asking too much.

Trump won by saying what TBR has been saying for years—which shows the American voters are smarter than some give them credit for. The elite have been thanking God Americans are so stupid and manipulable, but they won’t be able to say that anymore. The people are waking up.

Of course, Trump may not be able to fulfill all his sweeping campaign promises 100%. He has already backed down, for example, on his promise to prosecute Hillary for some of her crimes. But at least the criminal Clinton has been neutralized and is now a washed-up has-been. If she had been elected, it could have been the end of Western civilization. We have barely survived eight years of Obama; it is unlikely we could survive another four years of his globalist, cryptocratic ilk. It is good news that the left is politically bankrupt and the

Democrats out of power in the House, the Senate and the White House.

Leftists, including the mass media, are exposed as intolerant, violent haters and liars—the pot calling the kettle black. The media has forever lost all credibility.

Still, softening on his promises, Trump recently said he would keep parts of Obamacare rather than scrap it entirely; he will accept a fence rather than a wall along our southern border, etc. Too many of his designated appointees are old-school lobbyists, billionaires and Beltway insiders, when he had promised to drain the swamp. He’s backing away from deporting millions of illegal aliens and banning Muslims from entering the country. Many are disappointed—even feel betrayed already. But even if he only goes halfway on most of his promises, it will be an improvement.

Conservatives have a horrible habit of going back to sleep once a “conservative” candidate is elected. They did this when Ronald Reagan and then George W. Bush got in. Bush II then proceeded to get more of a liberal agenda accomplished than any liberal could have done. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Let’s stay awake. Will we have to “hold Trump’s feet to the fire,” as some have insisted?

It used to be (perhaps you remember those days) people would put up a portrait of the president in their homes. Maybe the last president to be often honored in that way was John Kennedy, or Ronald Reagan. Trump seems like the kind of president to again inspire such feting. Trump stirs hope in the hearts of patriots—something we have not had in a long time.

Lately Trump has apparently been “disavowing” and “condemning” the alternative right movement. If so, what is he, a neo-conservative perhaps? A Barry Goldwater type? If so, this is a matter of concern. We would not like to see another George Bush/George W. Bush type of president, with all their insane wars. Hopefully, he is merely trying to minimize the smears that he is “another Hitler.”

Let’s at least give our new president a chance. We will see in his first 100 days after inauguration if he can “satisfy the demands of the age.” ♦

—JOHN TIFFANY
Editor



THE HISTORY & HUMANITY OF JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY

Researcher sifts through thousands of period newspaper articles looking for truth about American icon's entire career

HUMAN NATURE REJECTS AND DESPISES HEROES who engage our admiration and our veneration only to ultimately fail us. The failed hero cannot be redeemed. Like the suicide of old, he is buried outside the consecrated ground of public esteem. It matters not how heroic his acts, how wondrous his achievements or how noble his character, with his fall from grace his name is forever tainted and his memory universally reviled. But what of that man whose supposed culpability is the result of error or, worse, deliberate lies? What transpires when his actions are misconstrued and his honest explanations and credible justifications rejected? Where does this victim go when the court of public opinion is a mockery? Sadly, the answer seems to be nowhere—until such time as a comprehensive and effective plea is entered on his behalf. And that is the purpose of this article and the writer's new book on John Singleton Mosby.



By V.P. Hughes

Confederate cavalry officer John Singleton Mosby [1833-1916] is a so-called “failed hero”—and there can be no doubt that he *was* a hero in the South for his service to the Southern war for independence. Of course, he was a villain in the North because he fought as a guerrilla, but it was not Mosby's *method* of warfare that condemned him but his success. Nevertheless, by June of 1865, with passions cooling, Mosby was finally paroled, and there was no honor or tribute that a grateful Southern people would not have bestowed upon him. Indeed, his future seemed bright even in a ruined South. This was Mosby's condition at the end of the war: a hero to his people and an idol to his section.

However, life then took an ominous turn. Blessed (or cursed) with an original and unique intellect, Mosby reasoned that as long as the South continued to fight the war, albeit in the social and political arenas, there was little chance of regaining any prosperity or safety especially under reconstruction. And whereas he totally rejected Republicans in the South as nothing but car-

Left, a portrait of John S. Mosby painted in 1865 by Edward Caledon Bruce.



Secretary of War Edwin Stanton was terrified the Confederate Army (and particularly Mosby's Rangers) would invade and conquer Washington, D.C.—and maybe even take him as a hostage. Concerned they couldn't hold the Long Bridge over the Potomac River between Washington and Arlington, Virginia, U.S. troops thus were ordered to remove planks to make the bridge impassable.

SOURCE: *THE PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, POLITICAL OBJECTIVES—WASHINGTON* (P. 123)

petbaggers, scalawags and ex-slaves, he greatly desired an amicable relationship between white Southern Democrats (Conservatives in Virginia) and the national—or Northern—Republican Party. Even more problematic, Mosby refused to worship at the altar of “the Lost Cause,” believing that it did not benefit the South to fixate on a war that was indeed lost.

But his final descent into disgrace began with the election of 1872 when he supported Ulysses Grant rather than Horace Greeley, a Republican who ran on the Democratic ticket. Indeed, Mosby was so successful in his advocacy of Grant that the president actually won Virginia. But this “success” initiated Mosby's ultimate descent into infamy and in 1876, driven from the Conservative Party, he joined the Republicans in support of Rutherford B. Hayes. From that time to this, John Mosby has been the model of the failed hero.

Sadly, as well as his political apostasy, Mosby's person came under attack especially in his old age. First, it was said that he created his own legend by continually publishing in the press tales glorifying his war service. It was further alleged that he was profane, uncouth and, as he grew older, cantankerous, abrasive and senile to the point of being removed from his position at the Department of Justice, a kind of “pension” bestowed upon him by a generous Republican administration. Indeed, it was eventually avowed that Mosby was so poor a lawyer that he could not earn a living without being aided by important men in both government and the private sector.

Naturally, when these slanders were added to his alleged political betrayal, he was no longer respected except for such service as he had rendered in the war. This

widely accepted conclusion appeared in a comment written in the *Ponchatoula Times* in 1963. The author used for Mosby, Gen. Omar Bradley's opinion of Gen. George Patton in Bradley's book, *A Soldier's Life*:

“I believe it was better for Gen. Patton [Mosby] and his professional reputation that he died when he did. ... He would have gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, anyplace. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend” [author's emphasis]. Of course, unlike Patton, Mosby did not die, and so, according to the court of public opinion, he was fully deserving of the rejection and contempt he suffered for that lapse.

Yet as this writer transcribed almost 8,000 newspaper articles about and by John Mosby, I began to notice a pattern that put the lie to the prevailing orthodoxy. To begin with, many of the slanders proceeded from some of these very articles, but the newspapers involved were all very much “anti-Mosby” and avowed claims against him that had little or no basis in fact. On the other hand, a much larger percentage of press coverage stated exactly the opposite. But even more interesting was Mosby's response to these intense periods of humiliation and personal tragedy. For every foul remark and every evil done to him, Mosby's response was essentially polite, professional and praiseworthy.

Of course, he could be a difficult man. One of his friends noted that when his ire was aroused it was akin to holding a wasp in one's hands. He was called “prickly” in his dealings with those with whom he had no nat-

ural affinity. A passionate man, he did not flee a contest though he was quick to point out that he “hated a row.” Mosby could be blunt and profane privately, and he did not suffer fools gladly. Yet in public, Mosby was ever the Virginia gentleman.

Overall, there were seven periods in Mosby’s press life: the war; immediate postwar; service in China; life in San Francisco with the Southern Pacific Railroad; service in the Department of the Interior in Colorado, Nebraska and Alabama; service in the Department of Justice in Oklahoma and his forced “retirement” spent in Washington. During all of these periods Mosby received voluminous press coverage. Directly after the war, the most prolific coverage concerned his support of politicians: first Republican Ulysses S. Grant in the election of 1872, then Conservative James Kemper in the Virginia gubernatorial election of 1873 and, finally, former brigadier general of the Union Army Rutherford B. Hayes in the disputed election of 1876. Only a tiny percentage of this coverage was positive or impartial. The vast majority was categorically negative—sometimes viciously so—from almost all newspapers in every section and representing both parties.

In his defense, Mosby made many public statements hoping to defuse accusations ranging from treason to Virginia and the South to claims that he had sold his honor for gold. And it is in these statements on the Grant-Greeley election that his actual motive is revealed for the first time. Mosby made it clear to Grant and the press, that if a Democrat ran (Greeley was a Republican who never repudiated his party affiliation) he would vote for the Democrat. Most of his biographers claim that Mosby supported Grant out of personal gratitude. But the fact is that Mosby did not vote for Grant; rather, he voted against Greeley. Until that fact is accepted, the matter—and the man—are totally misunderstood.

In the *Daily State Journal* (a Republican paper) on August 26th, 1872, Mosby challenged the suitability of the Democratic nominee:

The Baltimore convention represented constituencies, but no principles, and the Cincinnati Convention principles but no constituencies, and the efforts of the two were to secure the support of the remarkable coalition for Greeley. Among the “Liberals” who are now leading in this venal transaction are McNeill of Missouri, whom President [Jefferson] Davis outlawed at the same time he outlawed Beast Butler; Kilpatrick, who led the “pitch, tar and turpentine” raid on Richmond, and afterward of unsavory Chilean notoriety, and Charles A. Dana, editor of the vilest and most malignant sheet on Earth, next to the *New York Tribune*, and who was sent by [Sec. of War Edwin] Stanton to Fortress Monroe to see the chains put on Jefferson Davis. These are the men who in this new dispensation are to prescribe my political duties and control my political acts.

Earlier, Mosby had written in the *Spirit of Jefferson*, a Democratic organ, that the choice of Greeley by the Democrats flew in the face of their condemnation of Grant; that is, that the president enforced what they considered to be “unjust laws.” Meanwhile, the party had chosen as its nominee the man who forced the passage of those same laws.

I can’t recognize Horace Greeley as the apostle of democracy, or his disciple John Brown as entitled to a place in the Calendar of Saints. Having spent the best years of my life in combatting the ideas of Horace Greeley, which found their expression in the clash of arms and tread of armies during the war, and in the infamies of reconstruction since, I am not willing even in defeat to admit that we were wrong all the time by voluntarily exalting the chief author of our woes. Nor can I see the force of the logic of those who argue that Radicalism would be extinguished by surrendering to the control of its high priest, the only organization that opposes it, or how the cause of Conservatism would triumph by the election of the Red-Republican defender of the Commune and the advocate of the theories of Fourier.

Now, when the Democratic Party does this thing, *it is dead, its life has gone, its soul has fled* [author’s emphasis].

Even more to the point, John Mosby, and his whole family, had been *Henry Clay Whigs* before the war and thus had more in common politically with Abraham Lincoln than Jefferson Davis. After the war Mosby went with the Conservatives because he could not abide the local Radicals, but little or nothing has been made of his Whig background to explain that by becoming a Republican in 1876, he had merely returned to his political roots. At this time, some “brave” cavalier took a shot at him from ambush one night, and, fearing for his friend’s life, Grant asked Hayes to give him an office far away from Virginia. During the campaign of 1872, Mosby had promised that he would not take any office to avoid the appearance of self-interest. But now his wife was dead, leaving him with seven minor children and no income. Also, he had become an embarrassment to Republicans—state and federal—because he was so hated and vilified. As a result, Hayes was pleased enough to send him to Hong Kong as American consul.

In China, Mosby discovered a ring of consular thieves who had purloined hundreds of thousands of dollars from the government. Their leader was Frederick Seward, nephew of William Seward, Lincoln’s secretary of state and a very powerful Republican. Of course, the new consul’s efforts to end the corruption in China set a pattern that followed throughout Mosby’s service with the government for the rest of his life—he was punished and the criminals rewarded. Apparently the fate of whistleblowers was no better then than now. Aside from some

STANTON'S FEAR OF MOSBY RIDICULED

In early 1868, all-powerful Secretary of War Edwin Stanton suddenly became fixated with the idea that Mosby and his raiders were going to carry him away; that is “gobble him up” in the parlance of the time. Apparently, Stanton did not fear assassination, though he had named Mosby as the leader of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. There had been (incorrect) reports that Mosby was meeting with large numbers of his former command, and, perhaps for that reason, Stanton created a sanctuary in the War Department and put soldiers on the bridges into Washington, to protect against the ubiquitous and unstoppable Mosby.

Of course, the newspapers had a field day, showing more respect for Mosby than for Stanton. On April 2, the *Cambria Freeman* reproduced an unusual story from the *Metropolitan Record* which included a full scale “theatrical performance” “starring” Stanton and other members of the government. The article was introduced with a poem entitled:

STANTON'S LAST SCARE

The night was dark, the night was chill,
All nature was at peace and still,
The hurly-burly of the day,
The sounds of pleasure or of fray;
The jester's laugh, the mourner's sigh,
Were heard no more. The starless sky
Gave not a ray to light the gloom,
Opaque, impervious as the tomb;
Impeachers and impeachee slept,
And rich and poor forgot a space
The cares that hide in rags and lace,
By all of which I would convey,
Though in a periphrastic way.
The fact, with wordy trimmings dight,
That day had yielded unto night,
And lamps, man's substitute for Sun,
Lit up the streets of Washington.
What though 'tis locked with jealous care!
What though no strangers enter there—
What though a “trooly loil” guard
Its sacred precincts watch and ward
With vigilant, unsleeping care—
I and Asmodeus* enter there.
But hark! What sounds are those that strike
Upon the ear and heart alike?
What means that measured, steady tramp?
Is Washington once more a camp?



Left, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Stanton was paranoid that John Mosby might slip into D.C. with his rangers and capture him, like Mosby did to Union Gen. Edwin H. Stoughton. At right is a photo of John S. Mosby taken by the Matthew Brady Studios in 1865. At this point in time, Mosby was about 32 years old. He looks quite different without his beard and Confederate uniform.

Does Stuart still our pickets drive?
Is Stonewall Jackson yet alive?
See where a light in yonder room
Strikes like a lancehead through the gloom!
Surely there's something going on there—
Ah, friend Asmodeus! Through the air
Convey me quick, that I may know,
And tell't to the Portfolio.
“Up with the roof,” Asmodeus cries,
And up it goes. Before my eyes
The War Office lay open all,
From attic down to basement hall;
A quaking, shivering wretch displays
His coward fears without a blush—
Is it a man or what?— “Hush, hush,”
Asmodeus whispers, “he will speak,
List the half-bully and half-sneak.”

At this point the article went on with considerable glee to produce dialog both poetic and apoplectic in nature. Of all the many press articles extant, this was certainly the most unique and testified strongly to the Fourth Estate's dislike of Edwin Stanton. ♦

ENDNOTE:

*Asmodeus—“king of the demons.”



Above, Hong Kong harbor at the time Mosby served there, ca. 1880. Right, a silver cup presented to Mosby by Chinese merchants.

nasty personal attacks, the vast majority of press coverage during his years in Hong Kong [1880-1885] involved his war against the “consular ring” and, as a consequence, the stonewalling of the Department of State.

With the election of Grover Cleveland, the first Democrat president since James Buchanan, Mosby was relieved of his position and returned home. Knowing that he was still hated in the South for his “apostasy” and in the rest of the country for his “war crimes,” he had written to his friend Grant asking his help to obtain a position. Unbeknownst to Mosby, Grant was dying—but on his deathbed he wrote a letter to California Sen. Leland Stanford asking him to find Mosby a place with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and there Mosby remained for 16 years, until January of 1901. Yet his position with the company was never very secure. Many have implied that this was the result of his failure as an employee, but the newspapers provide overwhelming testimony to Mosby’s excellence as an attorney. It is probable that he suffered from the enmity of former Union officers as an article in a San Francisco paper in 1910 reveals:

The first time Col. Mosby presented to Assistant Treasurer Charles H. Redington of the South Pacific a pay voucher, he remarked that he supposed that he would have to be identified, whereupon Redington (who had belonged to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry) replied: “No, that is not necessary. I have chased you and been chased by you too many times down in Virginia to need any identification for you.”

Mosby, who was naïve in many ways, thought the matter humorous, but the fact that his employment appeared tenuous virtually from the beginning suggests that it was a very different matter to men like Redington. During his time with the railroad Mosby appeared extensively in the

press on all of the important issues of the day because the press aggressively sought his opinions. He also wrote and lectured about the war to earn extra money to send to his children, some of whom he had barely seen since leaving Virginia years earlier. When Collis P. Huntington, president of the railroad and Mosby’s friend, died in 1900, there was a general “housecleaning,” and Mosby, along with many others in the “old guard,” was released.

After Mosby returned from China, he had hoped for a position in a Republican administration. But neither Benjamin Harrison (Mosby’s cousin) nor William McKinley reached out to him—or any other Southerner for that matter, illustrating that Mosby’s belief that the national Republican Party had no prejudice against Southern whites was seriously flawed. However, once Mosby became unemployed, McKinley had no choice but to offer him *something* as many important people—even Democrats—believed it was the right thing to do, a belief strongly reflected in the press. But instead of a consulship, a position fitting for his age and talents, Mosby was offered “a job” in the Department of the Interior at a yearly salary inferior to the amount that his Rangers earned for an hour’s work during the famous “Greenback” raid of 1864.

But, alas, the same thing happened as had happened in Hong Kong—and he was eventually removed first from the Department of the Interior and then from the Department of Justice for uncovering corruption that the government wanted overlooked or attempting to enforce laws that important people found “inconvenient.” President Teddy Roosevelt himself removed Mosby for attempting to enforce a fencing law at Roosevelt’s explicit direction. Roosevelt did so in order to preserve the votes of the cattle states in the election of 1904, thus proving that he “would rather be president than right.” Of course, all of

these matters were covered extensively in the press and put the lie to the charge by “Mosby scholars” that he was removed for failing to do his job or for doing it poorly and/or with impropriety.

The last two chapters of *A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint* cover first, Mosby’s character and then the claims made against him, all of which are credibly refuted by the evidence. In the character chapter, there appears a most fascinating vignette arising from an interview by a journalist from the *Alliance Herald*. Alliance, Nebraska was the epicenter of “cattle power” and, as such, the man sent to remove illegal fences erected by the cattle barons might expect to encounter hostility. However, at the end of the interview, the reporter wrote that he:

... enjoyed immensely an hour’s visit with the gray-haired old veteran. The Mosby of today doesn’t impress one as the Mosby of history. About the battle-scarred old trooper there is nothing that smacks of ferocity, nothing to indicate the daring, dashing cavalry commander, who, with never more than 300 men, neutralized and held at bay for two years from 40,000 to 50,000 splendidly armed and equipped federal soldiers. *But instead there is every indication of the plain, unostentatious, intelligent old gentleman with a mind as vivid and active as in the years of long ago, and a bearing as pleasing and manner as courteous as a diplomat* [author’s emphasis].

Where now was the “bull in the china shop?” Where was the blowhard and the irascible, old curmudgeon who whined and complained and demanded? Where was the loose cannon who couldn’t keep his mouth shut, and humiliated both himself and his government?

In fact, that caricature never existed, and it is time for it to be consigned to the oblivion it deserves. I firmly believe that upon consideration of the evidence, intelligent people will reject the unjust, unmerited and mistaken “judgment of history” passed against a man who deserved so much better from his country and his fellow men.

A century ago, the book of John Singleton Mosby’s life closed. Hopefully, *A Thousand Points of Truth* will validate the claim he made during his life that in the end he would be vindicated by time. ♦

V.P. HUGHES has a background in historical research devoting special attention to men who, using wit and skill, fought and defeated larger, more powerful foes—men whose strategic legerdemain made them legends then—and now. In Confederate Colonel John Singleton Mosby, she found a man whose character and exploits made him such a hero. Hughes’ understanding of Mosby established a relationship of scholar and subject that produced a book exonerating him of the many calumnies from which he continues to suffer to this day.

A MESSAGE FROM THE AUTHOR

A THOUSAND POINTS OF TRUTH: THE HISTORY AND HUMANITY OF COL. JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY IN NEWSPRINT

My interest in Colonel John Singleton Mosby began in 1950. However, it wasn’t until 2002 that it led to extensive research on the subject, centered upon newspaper reports on the man published during the Civil War and throughout—and even after—his life. And while I rejected Virgil Carrington Jones’s observation on Mosby, contained in the preface of my new book on Mosby, I did not contemplate writing it until an even more disparaging observation came to my attention during my research.

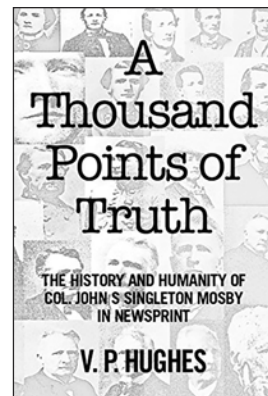
The comment was contained in an article in the *Poncha-toula Times* of May 26, 1963, as part of a six-article series written by Bernard Vincent McMahon, entitled “The Gray Ghost of the Confederacy.” Mr. McMahon, in turn, based his comment upon Gen. Omar Bradley’s judgment of what might have been the postwar life of Gen. George Patton: “Now substitute Mosby for Gen. Patton in the book *A General’s Life*, by Omar Bradley: ‘I believe it was better for Gen. Patton [Mosby] and his professional reputation that he died when he did. . . . He would have gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, any place. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend’” (emphasis mine).

McMahon, however, only proffered in his writings the widely accepted view of John Mosby held by many, if not most. However, like Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, I have come to know Col. Mosby rather more intimately through the testimony of countless witnesses over a span of 150 years, and I believe that it is time for those who deeply respect John Mosby the soldier to now also respect John Mosby the man.

A century ago, the book of John Singleton Mosby’s life closed. It is my hope that this book will validate the claim he made during that life that he would be vindicated by time.

—V. P. HUGHES

***A Thousand Points of Truth* (softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, released August 2016, \$39 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@BarnesReview.org for best S&H to your nation). Mail order with request to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.**



THE COPPERHEADS

Northerners Against Federal Aggression

IN THE NORTH, DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, thousands of citizens favored the South and became known as “Copperheads.” In some cases, they waged outright war against the pro-Lincoln elements, as the author shows. This is contrary to Hollywood’s recent politically correct creations which would prefer to focus on those few-and-far-between Southerners who supported the North.



CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM
Prominent peace-loving politician from Ohio.

By Clint Lacy

Who were the Copperheads? An online article entitled “Copperheads: Lincoln’s Northern Opposition During Civil War,” defines the term “Copperheads” as:

Northern Democrats who favored a “negotiated peace” over war. These Northern Democrats—“Peace Democrats” as they were called—drew the ire of Republicans who supported the war. And the Republicans soon began to refer to Peace Democrats as “Copperheads”—a pejorative drawn from the example of a poisonous snake. . . . Copperheads were criticized for being friends of the Confederacy as well as slavery. But as Mark M. Boatner III showed in his bibliographic work, *The Civil War Dictionary* (1959), “the consistent problems Copperheads cited with the Civil War revolved around what they viewed as Lincoln’s violations of the constitution.”¹

Peace Democrats or “Copperheads” did not agree with the justification of Lincoln’s constitutional violations in the name of preserving the Union. Slavery, despite many modern-day historical views, was not the catalyst for the war. That being said, many in the states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio did not think freeing the slaves was worth fighting a war. In fact, this faction of people had much in common with those in the Deep South. They did not feel



Reception of the Copperheads in Richmond. This disinformative cartoon was published during the war, in January 1863. A delegation of Northern Copperheads—sympathizers with Dixie—knock at President Jefferson Davis’s door, which is answered by Pompey, one of Davis’s slaves. The Copperheads having explained they are Northern friends of the South, Pompey responds that Davis has no friends in the North, and even if he wanted any he would not look to the “Peace sneaks.”

that negroes were their equal nor did they believe they should be integrated into white society. They were also strict adherents to the Constitution and believed the document protected slavery.

Paul Finkelman, in his paper “Slavery in the United States: Persons or Property?,” writes: “The American Constitution does not mention slavery until 1865, with the adoption of the 13th Amendment, which abolished the institution. Yet the Constitution, written in 1787, is riddled with provisions tied to slavery which protected it without naming it.”²

The free states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio passed specific laws called “black codes” to prevent blacks from settling in them. The Slave North.com website states:

The new states that entered the union in the North after the gradual emancipation of northern slaves were just as concerned as the old ones with maintaining their racial purity. To do so, they turned to an old practice in the North: the exclusion law. Slaves could not be brought into the Northwest Territories, under the ordinance of 1787, but slaves already there remained in bondage. Once states began to emerge from the old



Northerners who opposed the Union were vilified and ridiculed in the press, portrayed as poisonous copperhead snakes.

THE NORTHWEST CONSPIRACY

The Northwest Conspiracy of 1864, also called the Camp Douglas Conspiracy, remains wrapped in mystery. It was based in Chicago, which contained a number of pro-Confederacy men. Two such groups were the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of the Golden Circle. It is speculated some of these men wanted to stage an uprising of some sort in the Windy City, but this is a matter of some debate.

The ringleader of the plot was Capt. Thomas Hines of the Confederate States Army, who escaped from an Ohio jail in November 1863 and made his way to Richmond, where he presented President Jefferson Davis with his plan.

The idea: Create a pro-Confederate uprising in several major Northern cities. Davis is said to have committed a large amount of money to the conspiracy and sent Hines to Canada, where some of John Hunt Morgan's old troops had wound up, along with Ohio Rep. Clement Vallandigham, living in exile.

It was hoped to get a half-dozen or so northwest

states to secede from the union and form their own nation, which would then recognize the Confederate States of America.

The plotters thought Chicago would be a good place to start, assuming large numbers of pro-South men were there to participate. Hines hoped to free prisoners from the Camp Douglas POW camp for added manpower. Initially the attack was scheduled for July 4, 1864, but had to be postponed.

Plot participants with loose lips imperiled the effort in Canada and the American northwest, which included Illinois and nearby states. Col. Benjamin Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas, got wind of the plan and beefed up the prison's defenses.

In the end only 25 men were scraped together for the plot. Hines and his little band fled Chicago and he tried to organize another attack, but that failed to come together.

Although the operation came to naught, rumors of the movement rocked the North and were a major story in the newspapers for several weeks. ♦

territories, most of them explicitly barred blacks or permitted them only if they could prove their freedom and post bond.³

Naturally, Copperheads were not supportive of sacrificing white lives for what they saw as a black man's cause—neither when the Union army being raised to invade the South was enlisting volunteers nor when Abraham Lincoln imposed a conscription act to make them fight involuntarily.

INFLUENTIAL COPPERHEADS

One of the most influential Copperheads was Clement Vallandigham. Vallandigham was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio in 1856 as a Democrat. He was reelected in 1858 and again in 1860. He was a staunch opponent of the war and believed the United States should allow the South to secede peacefully. In 1862 the Republicans redrew his district and he was defeated. He remained active in politics and was later banished to the Confederacy for his vociferous anti-war opinions and his attempts to avoid bloodshed.

Vallandigham later traveled to Canada and returned to Ohio where, according to the Ohio Central.org website, he was "elected supreme commander of the Sons of Liberty or the Order of American Knights. Members of this organization resided primarily in the Union and border

states during the Civil War and opposed the Union war effort. Many members of the Sons of Liberty were Peace Democrats and called for the immediate end to the war. They also opposed the draft. Ohio government officials estimated that between 80,000 and 110,000 Ohioans belonged to these organizations."⁴

For some, the decision to join the Copperhead ranks had to do more with economics than war. Delores Archambault and Terry A. Barnhart, in their article "Illinois Copperheads and the American Civil War," write:

Opposition to the war in some areas of Illinois arose over worsening economic conditions. The loss of Southern markets and the closure of the Mississippi River in 1861 lowered grain prices, and a bank panic occurred among Midwestern banks that based their paper money upon Southern bonds. Only 17 out of 112 banks in Illinois survived the creation of the Confederacy. The economic downturn in agriculture and banking also resulted in a commercial recession, which increased the number of those who opposed the war and criticized the Lincoln administration. Illinois's "Copperhead Legislature" of 1863 is a case in point. Much of the discontent expressed in the Illinois Legislature of 1863 centered around economic grievances against railroads and the operators of grain elevators, anticipating the agrarian concerns that emerged as the Grange movement of the 1870s. In the face of economic hardships, opposing the

war for some Illinoisans was less a matter of disloyalty and more a bread-and-butter issue.⁵

Copperheads not only practiced civil disobedience, often they demonstrated their opposition through violence. Occasionally they were tried in civilian courts for their deeds. However; the treatment of Copperheads in civilian courts is a testament in itself to just how strong Southern sympathy was in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The majority of the times a Copperhead appeared before the civil court, he was acquitted.

Attitudes toward the South and suspected Southern sympathizers hardened in 1864, when the prospect of a Union victory was clearly in sight. Soldiers on leave often demonstrated intolerance and outright enmity toward those suspected of being sympathetic to the Confederacy or critical of the government. Violence erupted in 1864 at Charleston, Illinois, a center of Copperhead sentiment. Six soldiers and three civilians were killed; another four soldiers and eight civilians were wounded in a riot on the courthouse square. Violence subsided when a detachment of federal troops arrived from Mattoon. Fifteen Copperheads were subsequently arrested, and all were turned over to civilian authorities by Lincoln's order. Two of the prisoners went to trial and were acquitted.⁶

The Copperheads in Illinois, written by Donald Tin-gley, gives more examples of Copperhead acquittals, in fact many were not brought to trial at all:

There were other incidents, such as the Clingman Raid, in Montgomery and Fayette counties during the summer of 1864. An armed gang of men, encamped in a wooded area, engaged in extensive thievery of horses, guns, and money. Several persons were indicted on charges of disloyalty to the United States, but none was ever brought to trial.⁷

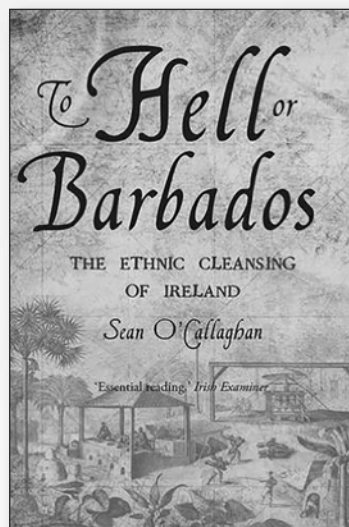
An intriguing story that took place on November 2, 1864 in Crawford County, Illinois can be found on the Lawrence County Historical Society website.

Lawrence and Crawford counties were so filled with Copperheads that a group of them traveled to the home of Marshall Maxwell, a Unionist whose sons enlisted in the Union Army. The story is unique in a sense that the Crawford and Lawrence counties were so Southern in their sentiments that an attempt was made to arrest two of his sons. According to the site:

On the morning of the 2d of November, 1864, his house was the scene of the most unwarranted outrage ever perpetrated in the county. Just at the break of day, the house was surrounded by a mob of armed men of Crawford and Lawrence counties. His sons Archibald and William M. were home on furlough until after the election. They and a soldier by the name of Henry Beaman stayed there overnight. All in the house were

NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland



Here is the previously untold story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children who were transported to work in the scorching Sun of Barbados or to toil on the plantations of Virginia. Author Sean O'Callaghan for the first time documents the history of these people: their transportation, the conditions in which they lived on plantations as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. It's an illuminating insight into a neglected episode in Irish history, but its significance is much broader than that. The book's main achievement is to situate the story of colonialism in Ireland in the much larger context of worldwide European imperialism. O'Callaghan's description of 17th century Barbados is a powerful portrait of a society as brutal, corrupt and unjust as anything the 21st century has to offer. As the 17th century showed, being a slave under a brutal master was every bit as horrendous an experience as it had been for those who lived and died in countless and nameless millions under the yoke of Roman or Greek slave owners. *To Hell or Barbados* exposes the truth about the transatlantic slave trade and the cruel British colonial oppression of an entire nation.

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Harper's Weekly published this political cartoon showing an artist's conception of the 1863 anti-draft riots, which the Copperheads were suspected of being behind. The setting is Printing House Square in Manhattan. The weekly was staunchly pro-Lincoln and thus portrayed the protesters as animalistic, raggedy Irish Catholic immigrants, while the policemen involved in crowd control are handsome, thin-waisted and immaculately dressed.



In 1862, some of the Copperheads became involved in organizing the Knights of the Golden Circle, which morphed into the Order of American Knights and then the Sons of Liberty. Republicans immediately accused these political groups of treasonable activities. In fact, most Copperheads were focused on the future of the Democratic Party and ending the war. Above, a depiction of an initiation ceremony of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

aroused just before daybreak by the violent barking of the dogs, and the old gentleman went out to ascertain what was the cause. He was fired upon by some of the mob, when he hastened into the house and fastened the door. The mob followed him up on an open porch, when they were halted by William M. from a window upstairs. They paid no attention to his command to stop, when he fired at them, but missed his aim.

The saga continued:

The mob immediately opened fire all around the house, firing in at the windows. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, who had just arisen from bed, was mortally wounded, being hit by two rifle balls in the groin, while standing by the bed. William M., hearing her cry out that she was shot, ran down stairs and opened one of the doors and emptied his revolver at the crowd, wounding one of them in the thigh and receiving a wound in the leg. The mob then retreated and stationed themselves behind the outbuildings, and remained there until after daylight.

Mrs. Eliza Maxwell determined to venture out and see what was wanted. They told her that they had come to arrest William M. Maxwell, and [with them was] the sheriff of Lawrence County with a writ. She told them if they had the sheriff, he would not resist them. They then came in and took William M., Archibald and John C. Maxwell to Lawrenceville. But it was ascertained that they had no officer nor no writ, nor any authority whatever for their action. They, however, swore a warrant for him after getting to Lawrenceville, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He was tried on this charge and acquitted.⁸

Maxwell's daughter died shortly thereafter. Maxwell himself died in 1867 from his wounds. The group who attempted to arrest him would later boast that they had used poison bullets.

Though less known and less publicized, the war in southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio did exist and was carried out by Copperheads and secret societies like the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty.

A historical marker detailing Copperhead activity was erected in the town of Mattoon, Illinois in November 2014. The accompanying article carrying the story states:

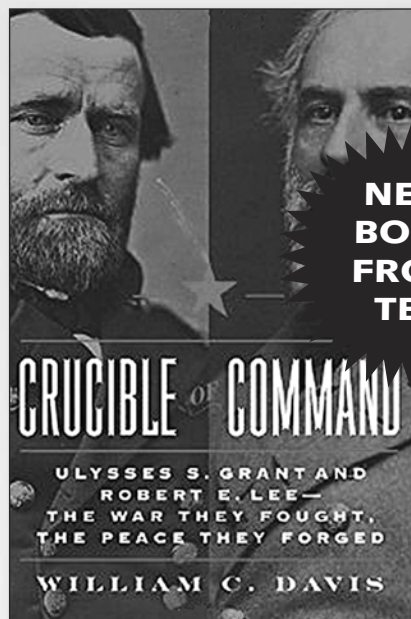
In early 1864, the hierarchy of the Confederate government, realizing the war could not be won on the battlefield, chose to embark on an officially sanctioned and well financed behind-the-line war of insurrection, subversion and sabotage. The primary goal of what would be later known as the Northwest Conspiracy was to influence the 1864 Union presidential election in favor of a Democratic Party candidate. The Confederates speculated a Democratic Party victor would be more open to a negotiated settlement than the Lincoln administration.

The overall operation stretched the length of states adjacent to the Canadian frontier, but the principal focus was in the northwestern states of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, where large numbers of Southern-sympathizing Northerners resided. The plan included the release of Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas outside Chicago, Rock Island Prison Barracks and Camp Butler in Springfield, as well as Camp Morton in Indianapolis and Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio. Success of the overall strategy depended on the support and active participation of Copperhead radicals.⁹ ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 Copperheads: Lincoln's Northern Opposition During Civil War, Breitbart.com.
- 2 Slavery in the United States: Persons or Property?, Finkelman http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5386&context=faculty_scholarship.
- 3 <http://slavenorth.com/northwest.htm>.
- 4 "Clement Vallandigham" http://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Clement_Vallandigham.
- 5 "Illinois Copperheads and the American Civil War," Delores Archambault and Terry A. Barnhart: <http://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/ihf319615.html>.6
- 6 *Ibid*.
- 7 http://thekeep.eiu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1072&context=history_fac
- 8 John Maxwell and the Copperheads, Lawrence County (Illinois) Historical Society website: <http://lawrencelore.blogspot.com/2015/01/john-maxwell-and-copperheads.html>.
- 9 Mattoon Confederate Special Ops ISHS Marker Dedicated, Civil War Talk.Com: <http://civilwartalk.com/threads/copperhead-historic-marker-in-illinois.125061/>.

CLINT LACY is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*, a 171-page softcover book detailing the Wilson Christmas Day Massacre of Confederate soldiers in the Ozarks during the Civil War (\$17, item #725. Available from TBR.



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REMEMBERING EMILIA

The suppressed story of a white slave girl bought, abused & murdered by her black masters

ALTHOUGH WELL HIDDEN, buried deep in old historical material is undisputed proof that individuals of African descent owned white slaves. And, in the case of John and Mary Glass, these black slave owners were worse than any white plantation owner that comes to mind. Here is the true story of little Emilia Davis in Spanish-held Louisiana.

By Robert M. Grooms

In *The Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865*, John H. Russell wrote: "The most remarkable property right possessed by free Negroes was the right to acquire, own and alienate slaves. Indeed, for years from the time when free Negroes first appeared in the courts, there was no legal restriction upon their right to own indentured white servants." Blacks and American Indians in Virginia came to own whites and abuse them in such large numbers that in 1676 the House of Burgesses (legislature) felt compelled to proclaim that "no negro or Indian though baptized and enjoy[ing] their own freedom shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their own nation."

Christian was a euphemism of the period for Caucasian. Virginia's Slave Code of 1705 provided: "That no negroes, mulatto, Indians, although Christians, or Jew, Moors, Mahometans, or other infidels, shall, at any time, purchase any Christian servant, except of their own complexion, or such as are declared slaves by this act."

Possibly one of the most horrible crimes committed during the Spanish period of control of Louisiana was the torture-murder of a 15-year-old white girl by her Negress owner. The child, Emilia Davis, was one of tens

of thousands of orphaned poor white children living in Britain, Scotland and Ireland who were involuntarily rounded up and sent to the Americas as redemptioners. (Often wrongly referred to as indentured servants, indentured servants made contracts in Europe agreeing to work for a specific individual in the colonies for a specific amount of time in return for payment of his or her passage to the colonies; redemptioners, on the other hand, were transported to the colonies and sold to the highest bidder.)

Once a ship reached one of the colonies' shore, the children were removed from the ship and sold. Females under age 18 were required to serve their owners until age 30, with that time being extended for a variety of offenses, including escape and having children, voluntarily or by rape. Children born to redemptioners became the property of the mother's owner until the child turned 30. Redemptioners could be sold, traded or given away, passed on in wills and put up as collateral for debts.

At age 12, Emilia Davis was purchased by Mary Glass, a free person of color (as free blacks were known at the time, as well as the current politically correct term) in Charleston, South Carolina. Glass took the child with her to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, when she moved there with her husband.

In 1780, Mary Glass was put on trial for Emilia's murder. Madame Francoise Gause testified she had heard a white girl owned by Mary Glass had been routinely tied up and cruelly whipped, and that on one occasion Glass was barbarous enough to have pierced Emilia Davis' tongue with an eating fork she had heated in a cook stove. When Mme. Gause was able to see Emilia, she found that the child had an eye almost out of her head, the result of a severe beating administered by Glass. Sarah West, a free Negress, testified that on visiting the home of the accused she had seen Glass abuse and beat the murdered girl, then tied the naked, unfortunate victim to a ladder for her husband, John, to view. West also stated that she had complained of the torture, but was

told by Glass that Emilia was her property to do with as she wanted to.

Another free Negro, named Samuel, testified that on one occasion he had heard groans coming from the house of Mary Glass, and on investigation was threatened and forced to leave out of fear of physical harm to himself. Thomas George, a free mulatto around age 11, testified that when Emilia Davis failed to wash her owner's clothes clean enough, she was punished by being stretched out naked on a ladder and then whipped. The witness told the court he had often seen the murdered girl whipped, once so violently that her "buttocks were as raw as a piece of beef, and all bloody." Glass, he said, stopped during the beating for a while and "washed her with salt and water." George also told the court that the whippings sometimes continued from noon until night, and that a few days after one of these beatings the white child became so full of sores that he feared "maggots were getting into them."

Glass testified in her own behalf, and while not denying having punished the young white girl, she denied having anything to do with her death. But under questioning by a Capt. Favrot, the Spanish officer in charge of the trial, John Glass finally broke down and confessed that his wife had murdered the child. Mary was thereafter found guilty and sentenced to die.

On July 26, 1781, Mary Glass was executed at about 11 a.m. Per Spanish custom of the period, her right hand was cut off before she mounted the steps to the gallows, and her head was severed and posted on a pole at Brown Cliffs in the Pointe Cooper district. ♦

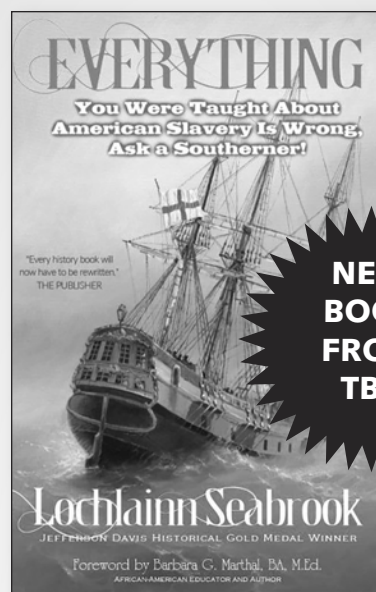
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First Ladies

FORGOTTEN BY TIME

SOME FIRST LADIES OF THE U.S.A. deserve to be rescued from the memory hole. They were highly accomplished and influential, and, by the way, very pretty as well. Now that we have a new first lady entering the White House—former model Melania Trump, born in 1970 in Communist Yugoslavia in what is now Slovenia, editor John Tiffany thought it might be a good time for a rundown of some of the former first ladies that time seems to have forgotten . . .

By John Tiffany

Some first ladies of the United States we might rather forget. But there are other first ladies that have been truly forgotten by history—and they shouldn't be. This writer calls them the forgotten first ladies of the United States. There are two or three categories of these lost ladies.

First, there are the wives of our earliest presidents. These presidents have been classed with the so-called forgotten founders.

There are actually quite a few presidents of the United States prior to George Washington, although generally forgotten, as we discussed in *THE BARNES REVIEW*'s issue of November/December 2004. There were in fact about 18 of them, depending on how you count; some served two terms so they shouldn't be counted twice. This has also left a lot of good, patriotic women undeservedly ignored by the vast majority of history books.

First there were the presidents of the Continental Congress:

- Peyton Randolph (serving September 5, 1774-October 22, 1774; wife: Betty Harrison Randolph);
- Henry Middleton (October 22-October 26, 1774; wife Mary Baker Williams Middleton);
- Peyton Randolph (again);
- John Hancock (May 24, 1775-October 28, 1777; wife Dorothy Quincy Hancock);
- Henry Laurens (1777-1778; wife Eleanor Ball died in 1770 but not before giving him three fine sons);
- John Jay (December 10, 1778-September 28, 1779; his lovely wife nee Sarah Van Brugh Livingston gave him several children; for a while the family resided with Benjamin Franklin in Passy, France; she was 11 years younger than John); and
- Samuel Huntington (September 28, 1779-March 2, 1781; wife Martha Devotion was eight years his junior).

Then there were the presidents of the United States in Congress Assembled:

- Samuel Huntington (again; March 2, 1781-July 10, 1781);
- Thomas McKean (married Mary Borden);
- John Hanson (married Jane Contee);
- Elias Boudinot (November 4, 1782-November 2, 1783; wife Hannah Stockton Boudinot);
- Maj. Gen. Thomas Mifflin (wed Sarah Morris in 1767);
- Richard Henry Lee (on December 3, 1757 he wed Anne Aylett, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who died in December 1768; in 1769 he married Mrs. Anne Pinckard, daughter of Col. Thomas Gaskins and widow of Thomas Pinckard; she was born in 1738 in Westmoreland,



BETTY RANDOLPH

First first lady.



DOROTHY HANCOCK

Famous signer's wife.



SARAH LIVINGSTON JAY

President John Jay's wife.



JANE CONTEE HANSON

First lady from Maryland.

Virginia and died in Westmoreland in 1796);

- John Hancock (again);
- Nathaniel Gorham (married Rebecca Call while in his 20s; she was born May 14, 1744, in Charlestown, Boston, Massachusetts and gave him nine children; she died November 18, 1812 in Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts);
- Gen. Arthur St. Clair (February 2, 1787-November 4, 1787; wife Phoebe Bayard, of a prominent Boston family; her mother, nee Bowdoin, was sister of James Bowdoin, governor of Colonial Massachusetts); and
- Cyrus Griffin (January 22, 1788-November 2, 1788; he married Christina Stuart, of whom more below).

OUR FIRST FIRST LADIES

Very little is known about the “first first lady,” Betty Harrison Randolph. We don’t know when she was born or what formal education she may have had, though she was able to read and write. The daughter of Benjamin Harrison and Ann Carter Harrison, Betty Harrison married Peyton Randolph March 8, 1745/6 at about 21 years old. They had no children, and she died January 31, 1783, roughly 60 years of age. Our first president, Peyton Randolph, died October 23, 1775, so she outlived him by quite a few years. Peyton did not live to see America declare independence.

• Mary Williams Middleton (nee Mary Baker Williams) was the only daughter of John Williams, a wealthy land owner in South Carolina (he was also justice of the peace and a member of the Assembly) and Mary Baker.

The heiress of John’s estate, young Mary married Henry Middleton in 1741. They named their plantation Middleton Place. Most of it was destroyed by Abraham Lincoln’s soldiers during the War for Southern Independence. Mary was the mother of several children, including two

boys and five girls.

• John Hanson was our first president to serve under the Articles of Confederation—thus he is sometimes styled “the first president of America.” Aged 25, John married Jane Contee, then 16, in Maryland in, it is believed, 1743. They had many children (eight or nine), five surviving to adulthood. Son Peter was killed in action as a continental soldier at Fort Washington, N.Y., in November 1776. He and two brothers were all officers in the Army, and all had the same middle name of Contee. Another son was John Hanson. There was also a daughter, Jane Contee Hanson, who married a Mr. Thomas.

First Lady Jane was a French Huguenot from Rochelle, Maryland, although born in Nottingham, Maryland (September 17, 1726). Outliving President Hanson by 29 years, she never remarried and died February 21, 1812 in Frederick, Maryland.

• Hannah Stockton (later Boudinot) was the younger sister of Richard Stockton. Richard, a lawyer, had married President Elias Boudinot’s older sister Annis Boudinot (1736-1801). Elias had been an apprentice to Richard. Hannah and Elias produced two children, one being the notable Susan Vergereau Boudinot (1816-1874). Susan married William Bradford, later chief justice of Pennsylvania and attorney general under President George Washington. Susan edited her father’s papers, which have provided valuable insight into the revolutionary era.

• Mary Borden and her younger sister Ann were said to be the prettiest girls in New Jersey. Mary was the eldest daughter of Thomas Borden of Bordentown, N.J., a wealthy and public spirited patriot.

• Thomas McKean was an amazing man who sometimes held several high public offices at once. Thus in 1777 he represented Delaware in the Continental Congress, was chief justice of Pennsylvania and president of Congress. Mary lived only 10 years after their marriage in 1763 but



Left to right: Sarah Yorke Jackson, daughter-in-law of Andrew Jackson, served as White House hostess and first lady from 1834-37. **Julia Gardiner Tyler** was the second wife of John Tyler. She served as first lady from June 1844 to March 1845. **Harriet Rebecca Lane Johnston** acted as first lady during the presidency of her uncle, bachelor James Buchanan (1857-861). Far right, **Frances Cleveland** was the youngest first lady in history—marrying Grover in the White House at just 21 years of age. (He was 49.) She served as first lady from 1886 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897. Grover's sister Rose Cleveland had been her bachelor brother's hostess in the first 15 months of his first term of office.

bore Thomas six children. Sarah Armitage of Newcastle became the second wife of Thomas and bore him four children, of whom the second, Sarah Maria Theresa, who was called "Sally," became the marchioness of Casa Yrujo.

- Samuel Huntington was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. He married Martha Devotion (1738 or 1739-1794).

- Martha was the oldest daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, a man passionately involved in Connecticut politics. In fact, he represented Windham in the General Assembly from 1760 till 1771, the year he died. Sam and Martha adopted two children of his brother—one of whom, also named Samuel Huntington, went on to become governor of Ohio in 1810 and 1811. Martha died in 1794 at 57 and her husband two years later at 65. Little else is known of this undoubtedly fascinating first lady, unfortunately.

It is of interest to note that Gen. Arthur St. Clair, for all his achievements, died in poverty (Aug. 31, 1818, born possibly in 1737), like some of our other early presidents (Thomas Jefferson for example). Although this is tragic, it does show that the system in those times was not corrupt. No recent president has died less than a millionaire. So, what does that tell us? We need not belabor the point.

First lady Cyrus Griffin, maiden name Christina Stuart, is an interesting case, the daughter of an earl, and a very beautiful young lady. Griffin himself was a great patriot and a key man in the effort for independence. He also had some noble blood in his veins, but this was not enough to impress the earl, who regarded him as a plebeian. Cyrus and Christina were forced to elope, and she was estranged from her furious father.

Lady Christina was born in 1751 in Peebleshire, Scotland. Griffin studied law at the University of Edinburgh, where he became friends with fellow student Charles Stu-

art, the son of the earl of Traquair. During the Christmas holiday, Charles invited Cyrus to his family estate, where he met the earl's three daughters, Mary, Louisa and the bewitching Christina. Cyrus was smitten, and the couple secretly courted.

When Cyrus admitted he was deeply in love with Christina, he was promptly escorted off the estate, and the earl forbade Christina to ever see him again. Months later on a spring day in 1770, Cyrus and Christina eloped in a wild flight through the forests and glens of Scotland. Christina took a fall and broke her ankle, and Cyrus carried her to a parson, who married them on April 29.

One year later Christina bore her first son, John, on April 20, 1771. Soon after, they went to America, and Lady Christina never revisited her native land. The old earl, John Stuart, eventually reconciled with Christina in letters shortly before his death in 1779. Griffin and Christina resided in Williamsburg, Virginia from 1794 until their deaths (1810 for Cyrus and 1807 for Christina).

As keen a patriot as her husband, Dorothy Quincy Hancock was present at the Battle of Lexington while they were still courting. John Hancock wanted to take part with his sword and musket, but his friend John Adams restrained him, pointing out that they were members of the Cabinet.

HOSTESSES OF THE WHITE HOUSE

A second category consists of women who are not wives of presidents but are first lady because they are hostess of the White House or equivalent. (By the way, the presidential mansion was not called the White House until 1901.) Harriet Lane (1830-1903), for example, considered an "official" first lady, served as first lady to President James Buchanan. Buchanan never married.

(Two men, James Buchanan and Grover Cleveland, were each a bachelor when they became president. Frances Clara “Frank” Folsom was 21 when she married “Uncle Cleve” in the White House and became an instant superstar—perhaps the youngest first lady ever. America couldn’t get enough of her. Born in 1864 she lived till 1947; Grover died in 1908. In 1913 she became the first presidential wife to remarry, hooking up with Thomas J. Preston, professor of archeology at Wells College, her alma mater. During the depression “Frank” led the Needlework Guild of America in its clothing drive for the poor. Yet for all her fame, she and her corruption-fighting presidential mate are surprisingly little remembered today.)

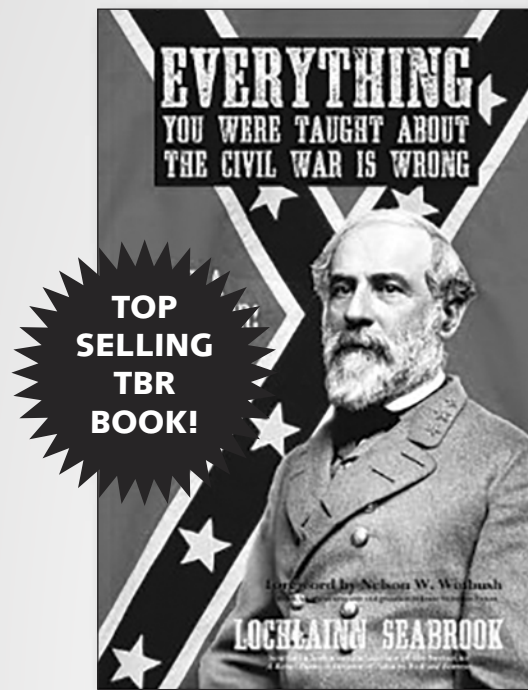
While Buchanan was never particularly popular, Harriet was insanely popular, akin to first ladies Frances Cleveland and Jacqueline Kennedy. James was her uncle, and earlier she had been a consort to him when he served as ambassador to the UK. It is said he loved her like a daughter. When Harriet was 15, then-first lady Sarah Polk, very impressed by her, declared she was worldly and highly intelligent—able to out-think any man. James made sure Harriet was there at meetings with various politicians and dignitaries. Especially concerned about American Indians and conditions on the reservations, Harriet used her influence to remove a federal agent who was illegally using alcohol and converting the Indians. A flirt, Harriet wore dresses with décolletage several inches lower than any previous first lady (Frank Cleveland was also notorious for her décolleté outfits), but at the same time Harriet was something of a feminist, with “progressive” views on women’s rights and equality, and although she received scads of proposals, she turned them all down as long as James was in office, not wishing to be a traditional wife.

Later Harriet did marry a Baltimore banker, Henry Elliot Johnson, who she had known from her schooldays and who was approved by Uncle James. They wed in 1866, and the match seemed traditional enough—at any rate they had children. In the next 13 years she had one sorrow after another, losing in turn her uncle, her two fine young sons and her husband. The widow’s fortune was bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institution and to Johns Hopkins Hospital, endowing a home for sick children.

Harriet Lane Johnson was not alone by any means—in that there were many first ladies who never married a president. We take note of:

Martha Randolph, Anna Roosevelt, Jane Harrison, Priscilla Cooper Tyler, Letitia Semple, Helene Taft, Jane Findlay, Martha Patterson, Mary Stover, Angelica Van Buren, Mary Fillmore, Rose Cleveland, Sarah Jackson, Margaret Wilson, Helen Bones, Susan Ford, Emily Donelson, Abigail Means, Molly McElroy, Mary McKee, Eliza Hay.

Martha Jefferson Randolph, known as Patsy, was Thomas Jefferson’s oldest and favorite daughter. Extremely well educated and tactfully assertive, she was



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1) Dolley Madison is noted for saving a portrait of George Washington from the President's House when the redcoats burned the building. She was also known for her eclectic wardrobe, which included turbans and other trendy garb. **2) Abigail Adams**, famously intelligent and an advocate of women's rights, is

remembered for her wise quotations and the letters between her and her husband John Adams. **3) Eleanor Roosevelt**, a liberal with many links to communists, represented the U.S.A. at the UN after Franklin's term in office. **4) The chic and widely beloved Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy** saw her husband JFK assassinated in Dallas.

known on two continents for her grace and sincerity. She traveled in presidential and aristocratic circles. Patsy served as hostess in the White House and at Monticello, where she and her 11 children mostly lived. In later years Patsy went on to become a fixture in Washington society during Andrew Jackson's term in office.

Priscilla was President John Tyler's daughter-in-law and an unusual woman, described as "animated, articulate, sophisticated, empathetic, humorous and accessible"—just what you would want in a White House hostess and first lady. Priscilla had worked as a stage actress—and her father Tom Cooper made his name as a Shakespearean actor and theater owner. (Thus first lady Nancy Reagan was by no means the first actress in the White House.)

CREATING THE CONCEPT

Although acting was considered socially unacceptable, Priscilla, who married President John Tyler's son Robert, was warmly embraced by the Tyler family. In many ways the vivacious Priscilla created the concept of first lady as we know it today. For example, in 1843 she became the first first lady to accompany a president on an official tour of a region of the nation—giving the role of first lady a previously unrecognized level of status and visibility.

The by-now aged Dolley Madison (1768-1849) was a friend and adviser to both Priscilla and her successor, Letitia (Letty) Tyler Semple, the president's oldest daughter. Letty's marriage with Capt. James Semple was very trou-

bled, and he was sent to sea for three years so no divorce would scandalize the White House, but Letty's happy days as first lady were cut short when dad eloped with Julia Gardiner, a New York socialite three years younger than herself. Letty never did accept her new stepmother.

When Abraham Lincoln launched the War to Squelch Southern Independence, Priscilla and Julia transferred their loyalties to the Confederate States of America and moved to Richmond, Virginia, and later, after the war, to Montgomery, Alabama.

Letty's life went from bad to terrible, as she wound up during the war living in a little log building that was originally a cookhouse behind a plantation house in Chatham, Virginia. She had little or no income other than what her siblings shared with her. The first lady was finally placed in the Louise Home in Washington for destitute white women. Although she became completely blind, she regained some dignity, being an honored guest at White House social events of the McKinley administration.

Helen Louise Herron, known as "Nellie," married William Howard Taft. Their daughter, named Helen after her mother, was called "Helene" to differentiate her as the "first daughter." Calling mom Nellie also helped in telling them apart.

Due to ill health (tuberculosis), President Andrew Johnson's wife Eliza McCardle Johnson asked her daughters, Martha Johnson Patterson and Mary Johnson Stover to act as first ladies. Primarily it was Martha who handled the job. She is noted for her informal style of entertain-

ing and for refurbishing the White House, which had fallen into squalid disrepair thanks to Lincoln's war and funeral.

Martin Van Buren was a longtime widower when he moved into the executive mansion in 1837, so there was no first lady for a while. But his son Abraham met and soon married South Carolinian Angelica Singleton, and in 1839 the couple moved into the White House, where Angelica fulfilled a first lady's functions during the latter half of Martin's term. The couple had met through the good offices of Dolley Madison, the grande dame of Washington society. Angelica and Dolley were distant relatives. It is said Angelica captivated even the prickly French ambassador, Adolphe Fourier de Bacourt. Angelica and Abraham had a daughter, Rebecca, who tragically died in the White House. They had three sons after Martin left the presidency, and they maintained close relations with him. Angelica died in 1878.

Mary Abigail Powers Fillmore, the daughter of Whig President Millard Fillmore and Abigail Powers, born in 1832, was the White House hostess from 1850 to 1853 due to her mother's illness. An accomplished musician, she was not only hostess but entertained guests on piano, harp and guitar. Mary died suddenly from cholera at age 22.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, born 1846, was first lady for her brother from 1885 to 1886, during the first of Grover's two administrations. Rose was a Sunday school teacher and lectured on altruistic faith. During her White House years, she was considered a bluestocking—an intellectual who preferred lecturing over entertaining. Oddly for a Sunday school teacher, in later years, at age 44, she started a lesbian relationship, with explicitly erotic correspondence. Rose died at home in 1918 during the flu epidemic, and her girlfriend Evangeline was buried next to her 12 years later.

Margaret Wilson, besides being White House hostess, sang and made several recordings around 1918. In later years she joined an ashram in India and became a Hindu mystic, taking on the name Nistha—Sanskrit for sincerity. She and Joseph Campbell wrote and edited an English version of *The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna*, translated by Swami Nikhilananda, in 1942. It is still a popular read today.

Helen Woodrow Bones, a cousin of Woodrow Wilson, is noted for introducing him to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, who became his second wife. ♦

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Confederate Flag Facts

What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of “hated, racism, and slavery,” as liberals maintain? Of course not. It’s the opposite: it’s a symbol of Christian love, universal brotherhood and freedom, but they don’t want you to know that! More importantly, it’s a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor: one that every traditional Southerner is rightfully proud of. In *Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross*, award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the many falsehoods fabricated by the anti-South movement about the South’s most famous ensign: the Starry Cross (the Confederate battle flag). In debunking the many myths and lies that liberals have invented about the Confederate flag, a wide range of pertinent topics are covered concerning Lincoln’s War, including secession, slavery and abolition. Special attention is paid to Dixie’s brave “boys in gray,” the Confederate soldier, a unique breed of warrior who was represented by every race. Generously illustrated, complete with endnotes, an index and a bibliography, jam-packed with little-known facts about the South and her flags. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, \$22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge or use the form at the back of this issue and mail to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

KAREN SILKWOOD

THE WOMAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH

STOLEN U.S. PLUTONIUM, taken by foreign agents to make nuclear bombs, led to the shocking murder of a young whistleblower, and perhaps to the near sinking of a U.S. naval ship. And, though the case of Karen Silkwood has been discussed before in the mainstream—with a Hollywood movie coming out about her in 1983—only a few brave souls have mentioned the involvement of an Israeli intelligence agency in her suspicious death.

By Philip Rife

In 1974, Karen Silkwood was a 28-year-old quality control specialist at the Kerr-McGee Corporation's plutonium processing plant near Crescent, Oklahoma, when she discovered what she believed were defective fuel rods being produced for the government's Hanford plutonium facility in Washington state, as well as serious safety violations and dangerous working conditions at her place of work.

Many of the safety concerns Silkwood documented were later confirmed by the federal government's Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). A former quality control worker at the Crescent plant who had since become an Oklahoma state policeman testified under oath about the substandard products shipped to Hanford: "We would take rods that might have a bad weld or too large a weld and use sandpaper to grind down the welds. Even though they had been rejected, we'd go ahead and ship them because production was so far behind."¹

Karen Silkwood's employer reportedly got wind of her



Karen Silkwood's car after the "accident."

undercover activities. Some suspect it may have led to a unique form of retaliation.

Silkwood's apartment was found to be dangerously contaminated with plutonium. In fact, it was so contaminated (a staggering 150 times safety norms) that most of its contents had to be removed and sealed in concrete. Curiously, the highest levels of radioactivity were found on food items in the refrigerator.

Kerr-McGee claimed Silkwood brought the radioactive material home from the plant herself, either accidentally or intentionally. Silkwood denied this, instead insisting someone secretly contaminated the apartment to injure her. She told one of her co-workers: "Somebody's got it in for me. Somebody's out to get me."²

On the night of November 13, 1974, Silkwood began driving to Oklahoma City for a pre-arranged meeting with a reporter from the *New York Times* to present him with the findings of her undercover investigation. She never made it to the meeting. Her lifeless body was found in her car, which had smashed into a concrete culvert next to the highway just outside Crescent. She was pronounced

dead at a local hospital.

The Oklahoma State Police theorized Silkwood had dozed off at the wheel, either because she was sleepy or under the influence of drugs or alcohol. But a number of contrary facts seriously undermine their theory.

Co-workers who were with her just 15 minutes before she set off on her fateful drive said she appeared normally alert. Recalled one: "It would never have crossed my mind that she might not be capable of driving a car safely."³

The state's medical examiner highlighted the traces of a popular tranquilizer found in her blood, but Silkwood's doctor and other medical experts said it was insufficient to impair her driving. Silkwood's autopsy revealed only an insignificant amount of alcohol in her system (she'd had several drinks with friends the previous night), and no puncture marks indicating recent use of injected drugs.

The steering wheel of Silkwood's late-model Honda Civic was bent in a manner indicating she'd consciously braced herself for impact—not the normal action of someone who was drugged or asleep at the time.

The Honda's tire tracks in the grass beside the road showed the car hadn't struck the culvert at a downward angle (as would be expected if it had drifted off the highway with a sleepy driver at the wheel). Instead, they showed Silkwood was traveling parallel to the road when she hit the obstacle, as if she'd been trying to get back on the highway.

But the most ominous indication the crash was something other than a simple one-car accident was the physical evidence suggesting Silkwood's car had been forced off the road by another vehicle. One private analyst said his microscopic examination of a fresh scratch along the side of Silkwood's car revealed traces of metal and rubber fragments.

In addition, a veteran crash investigator reported finding fresh scratches and dents on the Honda's rear bumper. His analysis of these marks convinced him that the car had been rammed repeatedly by a late-model black Chevrolet. He elaborated: "There are dents in the rear bumper and fender that don't have any road film in them, which would mean they were made that night. It's my conclusion that another vehicle came up from behind and hit her."⁴ According to Silkwood's family and friends, this damage to the rear of her car was not present prior to her fatal crash. (The ending of the 1983 movie *Silkwood*, in which Meryl Streep plays the title role, hints at foul play when it shows headlights approaching her menacingly from the rear and then fades to the wrecked car.)

When they learned of the telltale damage to a part of



Israel Involved in Theft from Other U.S. Nuclear Plants

Karen Silkwood (1946-1974), born in Texas, took a job handling plutonium with a nuclear company in Oklahoma. She agreed to spy on the company for her labor union and uncovered serious safety violations at the plant. She became contaminated with plutonium that was traced to a sandwich she had kept in a refrigerator at the plant. Shortly thereafter she was killed in a suspicious car accident while traveling to New York to present a newspaper with her evidence in a manila folder, which was never found. Officially it was just another one-car crash, but a private investigator found dents on the back of the car, suggesting the car had been forced off the road and into a concrete wall. Among the anomalies at the plant was the fact that 40 pounds of plutonium had somehow disappeared at the plant—enough to make four nuclear bombs. Similar thefts have occurred at other U.S. nuclear plants. The Apollo Affair was a 1965 incident in which a U.S. company, Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC), in the Pittsburgh suburbs of Apollo and Parks Township, Pennsylvania, was investigated for "losing" 200-600 lbs. of highly enriched uranium. Many suspect that it went to Israel's nuclear weapons program.

the Honda that never struck the culvert, the authorities claimed the suspicious dents occurred when the tow truck removed Silkwood's car from the scene. The operator of the tow truck obviously didn't get the memo: "We pulled it out over the grass so we wouldn't scrape it up any worse than it was. However the dents got there, it wasn't our fault."⁵

We may never know the identity or actual intentions of Karen Silkwood's killer(s). Forcing a car off the road in relatively open, level terrain is an uncertain means to commit a murder. It is possible the plan was merely to frighten her into returning home or to waylay her and steal the documents she was known to be carrying that night.

A co-worker who was with Silkwood when she set out for her appointment in Oklahoma City recalled seeing the documents: "She said she had all the proof concerning the health and safety conditions in the plant, and concerning falsification. As she said this, she clenched her hand firmly on the folder and notebook she was holding."⁶

The tow truck driver and the first Oklahoma state trooper on the scene both said there were a number of envelopes in Silkwood's car when it was towed away. A few hours later, several individuals believed to be from Kerr-McGee visited the garage, supposedly to check the vehicle for plutonium contamination. That same night, three individuals who identified themselves as employees of the AEC were also reported to have visited the wreck in the garage. When the newspaper reporter Silkwood had been driving to meet checked her car the next morning, there was no sign of the documents. Also missing was the spiral-bound notebook Silkwood was clutching when she was last seen alive by her friends.

Silkwood apparently didn't reveal her actual evidence to anyone in Crescent, but shared the following with one co-worker just before departing for Oklahoma City in what may have been the last words she ever spoke: "Kerr-McGee is gonna get one big fat surprise. I got it right here. I hope to hell some of them end up in jail."⁷

It's not mentioned in most discussions of the Silkwood case, but Karen Silkwood's statement that certain suspect activity at the Crescent plant was deserving of jail time may have referred to more than safety violations and substandard fuel rods. There are strong indications her probing may also have threatened to expose even more explosive secrets. It was subsequently revealed that a large amount of weapons-grade plutonium was unaccounted for, and that it apparently was illegally diverted to one or more foreign nations.

Three weeks before her death, Karen Silkwood expressed concern to a friend about her discovery that a significant amount of plutonium was missing from the plant where she worked. In addition, one of Silkwood's co-workers confirmed the fact that she was aware of missing plutonium at the Crescent facility: "I know she was concerned

about material unaccounted for. I remember her using the term '17 kilograms' [42.5 pounds]."⁸

It's reasonable to assume therefore that the damaging information Karen Silkwood planned to reveal to the media the night she died included this missing and unaccounted for plutonium.

In 1975, an FBI investigator was reportedly told by one of his sources that as much as 140 pounds of plutonium—enough to make 10 or 12 nuclear bombs—was unaccounted for at Kerr-McGee's Oklahoma facility and that at least two shipments of this contraband material were smuggled out of the country two months before Karen Silkwood's death.

According to a private investigator employed by a lawyer representing Karen Silkwood's parents (in a civil case seeking damages from Kerr-McGee for exposing their daughter to unsafe working conditions and violating her civil rights by bugging her apartment and tapping her phone), a source within the CIA told him plutonium was being secretly diverted to unspecified friendly nations. An investigative reporter claimed to have obtained a government document stating that plutonium was diverted from the Kerr-McGee plant in Oklahoma and sold to two countries: India and Israel.

A similar charge was leveled by a private nuclear watchdog who said he learned that this material was secretly siphoned off and sold to two wannabe nuclear powers to whom such transfers were forbidden by the U.S. government: Israel and the white apartheid regime in South Africa.

Confirmation of Israel-South Africa cooperation on nuclear weapons emerged in 1979 when a U.S. satellite detected a telltale light flash indicative of a nuclear explosion in the ocean midway between South Africa and Antarctica. According to a CIA report on the incident: "Technical information and analysis suggest that an explosion was produced by a nuclear device detonated in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface."⁹ Israel's involvement was signaled by the presence of two of its ships stationed in the area, presumably to observe the test.

Another incident appears to link Israel to the plutonium missing from Kerr-McGee. A private investigator pursuing plutonium smuggling believed he discovered the smugglers' abandoned lair in a private hangar at a small airport in southern California.

He said the hangar's former tenants left two tantalizing clues behind: a laboratory scale marked "Kerr-McGee" and the phone number of the Israeli Embassy written on a wall.

In 1957, Israel created a government agency called the Bureau of Scientific Relations, or LAKAM, ostensibly to develop peaceful applications of atomic power. In reality, its main purpose was to acquire nuclear weapon materials abroad, principally in the United States. Among oth-

Nuclear Material & the Assault on the USS *Liberty*

By Philip Rife

Some sources say Israel resorted to deadly force to shield its clandestine nuclear weapons program during the 1967 Six Day War with its Arab neighbors, when its planes and naval vessels attacked the American intelligence-gathering ship *U.S.S. Liberty* in international waters off the Israeli coast. The hours-long assault killed 34 American sailors and wounded 172 others. Israel later claimed it thought it was targeting an Egyptian horse transport. This despite considerable evidence that Israel knew the *Liberty's* true identity from the outset.

The most popular theory is that the Israelis feared the *Liberty* would detect their plan to attack the Golan Heights and the U.S. would pressure them not to in order to bring the war to an end. But several sources point

to another possible motive.

According to a former CIA official: "A French freighter loaded with stolen uranium was steaming toward Israel. The freighter would have been discovered by the *Liberty*, which would have alerted the [U.S.] Sixth Fleet that would have intervened to stop the freighter. Afraid that its then-secret program of developing nuclear weapons would be disrupted, Israel was determined to silence the *Liberty*."¹ The same information was reported by an American newspaper in 2002: "There was a freighter nearby which was filled with enriched uranium stolen from the U.S. which would subsequently be used to make Israeli nuclear weapons."² ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 *The Spotlight*, May 21, 1979.
- 2 *The Palestine Chronicle*, June 7, 2002.

er things, LAKAM set up a front company called NUMEC located near Pittsburgh to secretly siphon off nuclear material from U.S. government uranium and plutonium processing contracts the company bid on. The nuclear contraband was then smuggled out of the country on Israeli-flagged cargo ships and El Al flights. LAKAM's key operative in the U.S., Israeli master spy Rafael ("Rafi") Eitan, was later the Mossad handler for American spy Jonathan Pollard.

American intelligence agencies became aware of the widespread pilfering early on, but—apparently fearing a political, financial and media backlash from the powerful Zionist lobby in this country—successive U.S. presidents did little to curb Israel's nuclear espionage. When Lyndon Johnson's CIA director, Richard Helms, informed him of Israel's covert nuclear weapons program—including the fact that some of the Zionist state's enriched uranium supply had come from the U.S.—Johnson ordered: "Don't tell anyone else, even [Secretary of State] Dean Rusk and [Secretary of Defense] Robert McNamara."¹⁰

The main exception to presidential indifference toward Israeli nuclear ambitions seems to have been John Kennedy, whose determined, largely behind-the-scenes efforts to deny Israel the bomb ended only with his assassination.

When an attorney for Silkwood's family sought government files on her case, the FBI objected to their release on the grounds of "national security." When the lawyer persisted, he was told by the presiding judge (after the latter conferred with the FBI): "The information you seek is sinister and secret, and should never see the light of day."¹¹

Undeterred, the Silkwoods' legal representative dispatched an investigator to pursue rumors of CIA in-

volvement in the case. He was reportedly warned off by a senior government official in no uncertain terms: "You're in way over your head. You don't have any idea how sensitive this issue is. You'd better contact your man and tell him to stand down. They'll kill him. And I promise you, no one will do anything about it."¹² This anonymous Carter administration official didn't specify who "they" were. ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 *Who Killed Karen Silkwood?* by Howard Kohn, softcover, 462 pages, Simon & Schuster (1981).
- 2 *Ibid.*
- 3 *It's a Conspiracy: The National Insecurity Council* by Michael Litchfield, softcover, 250 pages, Behind the News Press (1992).
- 4 *Who Killed Karen Silkwood?* by Howard Kohn, softcover, 462 pages, Simon & Schuster (November 1981).
- 5 *Ibid.*
- 6 *It's a Conspiracy: The National Insecurity Council* by Michael Litchfield, softcover, 250 pages, Behind the News Press (1992).
- 7 *Who Killed Karen Silkwood?* by Howard Kohn, softcover, 462 pages, Simon & Schuster (November 1981).
- 8 *The Killing of Karen Silkwood: The Story Behind the Kerr-McGee Plutonium Case, Second Edition* by Richard Rashke, softcover, 448 pages, ILR Press (2000).
- 9 *Deliberate Deceptions: Facing the Facts About the U.S.-Israeli Relationship* by Paul Findley, softcover, American Educational Trust; reprint edition (March 1, 1995).
- 10 *Divert!—Numez, Zalman Shapiro and the Diversion of U.S. Weapons Grade Uranium Into the Israeli Nuclear Weapons Program* by Grant F. Smith, softcover, 316 pages, Institute for Research (2012).
- 11 *It's a Conspiracy: The National Insecurity Council* by Michael Litchfield, softcover, 250 pages, Behind the News Press (1992).
- 12 *Ibid.*

PHILIP RIFE earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race*.

SONDERKOMMANDOS IN AUSCHWITZ

AN ANALYSIS OF EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY FROM JEWISH LABOR CAMP WORKERS

DEFENDERS OF THE “HOLOCAUST” STORY inevitably raise eyewitness testimony as proof that the WWII genocide of European Jewry happened. Here is researcher John Wear’s analysis of eyewitness testimony taken from so-called Sonderkommandos, Jews who worked for the German authorities in the forced labor camps of the Reich. Let’s see if their eyewitness accounts are reliable and consistent with the facts.¹

By John Wear

A pro-Holocaust supporter told this author that witnesses such as Elie Wiesel, Simon Wiesenthal and Viktor Frankl are not relied upon by historians to prove the so-called Holocaust happened. Instead, testimony from Sonderkommandos who actually worked at the alleged homicidal gas chambers constitutes the most reliable eyewitness testimony. A Sonderkommando was a Jew who aided the German work camp authorities with disposing of the bodies of other inmates who had died from various causes. In this article I will examine the credibility of the eyewitness testimony of several Jewish Sonderkommandos mentioned frequently in the pro-Holocaust literature which ubiquitously alleges that the German labor camps were mass extermination centers.

HENRYK TAUBER

Henryk Tauber states in his deposition of May 1945 that he worked in the crematoria at Birkenau from February 1943 to October 1944. Pro-Holocaust researcher Robert Jan van Pelt refers to Sonderkommando Henryk Tauber as “an almost ideal witness” and states “we do well to attach the highest evidentiary value” to Tauber’s testimony.² Jean-Claude Pressac states: “The testimony by Henryk Tauber is the best that exists on the Birkenau *Krematorien*. Being 95% historically reliable, it stands head and shoulders above the rest.”³ An analysis of Tauber’s testimony, however, shows that it is extremely unreliable.

Tauber states in his deposition: “Generally speaking, we burned four or five corpses at a time in one muffle, but sometimes we charged a greater number of corpses. It was possible to charge up to eight ‘muselmans.’ [Camp slang for victim.—Ed.] Such big charges were incinerated without the knowledge of the head of the crematorium during air raid warnings in order to attract the attention of airmen by having a bigger fire emerging from the chimney. We imagined that in that way it might be possible to change our fate.”⁴

As is common knowledge and has been pointed out many times, no flames ever come out of crematorium chimneys. It is also impossible to push eight corpses into a cremation muffle whose door is just two feet wide and two feet high. And apart from that, before Tauber and his



co-workers would have been able to push eight corpses into each oven and get a huge blaze going, any plane they claim to have heard approaching would have long since flown away. Such testimonies are, to use Pressac's words, "nothing but downright lies and pure invention."⁵

Tauber states in his deposition:

During the incineration of such [not emaciated] corpses, we used the coke only to light the fire of the furnace initially, for fatty corpses burned of their own accord thanks to the combustion of the body fat. On occasion, when coke was in short supply, we would put some straw and wood in the ash bins under the muffles, and once the fat of the corpse began to burn the other corpses would catch light themselves. . . . Later on, as cremations succeeded one another, the furnaces burned thanks to the embers produced by the combustion of the corpses. So, during the incineration of fat bodies, the fires were generally extinguished.⁶

Tauber's testimony is absurd. The thousands of crematories around the world consuming large amounts of energy are the best proof that total cremation of naked bodies in a short period of time will not occur from the combustion of body fat from the corpses.⁷

Tauber's testimony becomes even more absurd when he states that the Birkenau crematories were shut down in 1944 because cremation trenches are more ef-

Sonderkommandos

Jewish Sonderkommandos and Jewish police pose for a picture in Lodz, Poland, about 75 miles southwest of Warsaw. According to the holohoax legend, Sonderkommandos were work units of German National Socialist "death camps" who helped kill their fellow Jews and then helped dispose of the bodies. Sonderkommandos, Auschwitz Commandant Rudolf Hoess claimed in his torture-induced statements, "were housed separately from the other prisoners," which sounds reasonable enough, "and according to Eichmann's orders, they themselves were to be killed after each large extermination action," which is of course preposterous. Logically, after a new group of prisoners were selected to be Sonderkommandos, how did the new Sonderkommandos convince the original Sonderkommandos, as they led them to the "gas chamber disguised as a shower room," that they really were going for a shower? Obviously they would have known what awaited them if in fact the showers were really homicidal gas chambers. Did Hoess include that detail deliberately to tip us off that his confession was a coerced hoax?

ficient than crematories. Tauber testifies: "It was realized that the pits burned the corpses better (than the furnaces), so the Krematorien closed down one after the other after the pits came into operation."⁸ Germar Rudolf comments on Tauber's testimony: "As for trench burning in comparison to cremation, the energy loss through radiation and convection, along with the problem of incomplete burning, is so gigantic that further commentary is really not needed."⁹

Tauber also states in his testimony: "Ober Capo August explained to us that, according to the calculations and plans for this crematorium, five to seven minutes was allowed to burn one corpse in a muffle."¹⁰ This is impossible even today, and using 1940s technology it would have taken at least an hour to incinerate a corpse. [Ober is top in German; capo is head in Italian.—Ed.]

Tauber also estimates that 4 million people were gassed at Auschwitz/Birkenau:

During my time in Auschwitz, I was able to talk to various prisoners who had worked in the Krematorien and the bunkers before my arrival. They told me that I was not among the first to do this work, and that before I came another 2 million people had already been gassed in bunkers 1 and 2 and Krematorium I. Adding up, the total number of people gassed in Auschwitz amounted to about 4 million.¹¹

Today no credible historian estimates that 4 million people were gassed at Auschwitz/Birkenau.

MORE INCONGRUITIES FROM TAUBER

Henryk Tauber states in his deposition: "The people going to be gassed and those in the gas chamber damaged the electrical installations, tearing the cables out and damaging the ventilation equipment."¹²

The alleged homicidal gas chambers could not have been ventilated when the ventilation equipment was damaged by the inmates.

If Tauber's statement was true, the Germans would have had to repair the wiring and ventilation ducts in the gas chambers on a regular basis. Tauber and the other Sonderkommandos would not have been able to clear the gas chambers of dead bodies when the ventilation system was not working. Thus, the daily mass gassings in the homicidal gas chambers could not have occurred as Tauber alleges.¹³ Tauber also states in his deposition that the Sonderkommandos carried the bodies to the crematorium ovens. Tauber makes no mention that the Sonderkommandos used special protection to carry the bodies.

A body that has been killed with hydrocyanic acid (HCN) cannot be safely touched without protection.

Dr. Robert Faurisson states in regard to HCN poisoning:

Hydrocyanic acid penetrates into the skin, the mucous membranes, and the bodily fluids. The corpse of a man who has just been killed by this powerful poison is itself a dangerous source of poisoning, and cannot be touched with bare hands. In order to enter the HCN-saturated chamber to remove the corpse, special gear is needed, as well as a gas mask with a special filter.¹⁴

The danger of touching someone killed with Zyklon B gas is confirmed in the scientific literature.¹⁵

Bill M. Armontrout, the warden of Missouri State Penitentiary, testified at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial as to the operation of the Missouri homicidal gas chamber:

After the execution, the ammonia was released and the gas expelled out of the chamber. All staff and witnesses were removed from the area. The ventilation fan ran for approximately an hour before two officers equipped with Scott air-packs (self-contained breathing apparatus which firemen use to enter smoke-filled buildings) opened the hatch of the gas chamber and removed the lead bucket containing the cyanide residue.

The two officers wore rubberized disposable clothing and long rubber gloves. They hosed down the condemned man's body in the chair, paying particular attention to the hair and the clothing because of the cyanide residue, then removed him and placed him on a gurney, where further decontamination took place. The officers then hosed the entire inside of the gas chamber with regular cold water.¹⁶

The Sonderkommandos at Auschwitz Birkenau would also have had to wear something similar to Scott air-packs. There is simply no way around it. Otherwise, the alleged homicidal gassing operations would not have worked, and Tauber could not have lived to tell his story.

Tauber states in his deposition concerning the alleged gas chambers:

The roof of the gas chamber was supported by concrete pillars running down the middle of its length. On either side of these pillars there were four others, two on each side. The sides of these pillars, which went up through the roof, were of heavy wire mesh. Inside this grid, there was another of finer mesh and inside that a third of very fine mesh. Inside this last mesh cage there was a removable can that was pulled out with a wire to recover the pellets from which the gas had evaporated.¹⁷

Germar Rudolf states in regard to Tauber's testimony: "Several hundred people, locked into a cellar with a very small surface area, anticipating death, would panic and attempt to escape, damaging everything that stood in their way...If these columns actually existed, their outer framework would have to have been of solid steel, but certainly not of fragile wire mesh construction."¹⁸

Tauber's testimony concerning wire mesh in the gas chambers is simply not credible.

ABRAHAM & SHLOMO DRAGON

Brothers Abraham and Shlomo Dragon claim to have been Sonderkommandos stationed at Birkenau. Shlomo recalls his first encounter with dead bodies at a cottage known as Bunker 2: "As [SS officer Otto] Moll opened the door of the house, bodies fell out. We smelled gas. We saw corpses of both sexes. The whole place was full of naked people on top of each other falling out."¹⁹

Shlomo Dragon states that the cottage was "a little house with a thatched roof" that served as a gas chamber. When asked how the SS threw the gas into the cottage, Shlomo replied: "There was a little window in the side wall." Dragon states that he "could sense the sweetish taste of the gas." According to Dragon, the Sonderkommandos dragged the bodies out of the alleged gas chamber "by the hands," and then "threw them into the carts, lugged them to the pits, and threw them into the pits."²⁰

Shlomo Dragon's testimony is absurd for many reasons. First, Dragon claims that the sexes were not separated before entering the alleged gas chambers. This is not credible because:

1) This procedure is in contradiction to the procedures followed during disinfestation, where according to eyewitnesses the sexes were carefully separated.

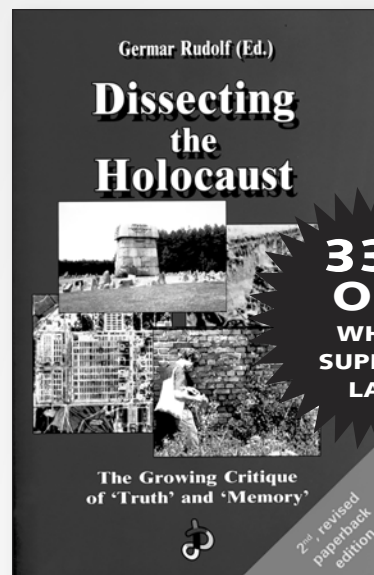
2) Since there were always two alleged "gas chambers" of each type available in Birkenau (in Crematorium II and III, or IV and V, or Bunker I and II), there is no apparent reason why the victims could not have been separated by sex.

3) The claims were repeatedly made that the victims were made to believe that they were going to shower or undergo disinfestation. These procedures would have necessarily separated the populace on the basis of sex, if only because of the need for deception.

4) Particularly in the 1940s, large numbers of people could only have been made to disrobe completely with others of the opposite sex if they had been threatened with force and violence. This would, however, have nullified all the other measures of concealment.²¹

Shlomo Dragon's statement that he could smell the sweetish taste of the gas is also not credible. Hydrogen cyanide gas actually smells of bitter almonds. There is nothing sweetish about it.²²

As previously stated, it is also not safe to enter "gas chambers" and then to drag and carry the dead bodies with bare hands to the pits with only a gas mask as a protective measure. Germar Rudolf states: "It should not be forgotten here that hydrogen cyanide is a contact poison. Transporting corpses, on whose skin huge, possibly lethal amounts of hydrogen cyanide are absorbed, [would have] required that the special commands dealing with these corpses had to wear protective clothes."²³



Dissecting the Holocaust The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'

Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians, and scientists. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st century. Be part of it! "There is at present no other single volume that provides a serious reader with a broad understanding of the contemporary state of historical issues that influential people would rather not have examined." —Prof. Dr. A. R. Butz, Evanston, IL. "Read this book and you will know where Revisionism is today. Revisionism has done away with the Exterminationist case." —Andrew Gray, THE BARNES REVIEW. Second revised edition. Softcover, 6 x 9 format, 616 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #219. **WAS \$30—NOW JUST \$20** while supplies last. Use the form in the back of this issue to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. (Outside the United States please email us at sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.)

Dragon's description of Bunker 2 as a little house with a little window in the side wall where gas was introduced is also not credible. Genuine homicidal gas chambers require advanced engineering and construction. Homicidal gas chambers cannot be made out of existing cottages where poison gas is introduced through a little window in a side wall. Furthermore, no documentary evidence has ever been found indicating that Bunker 2 at Birkenau existed as an extermination facility.²⁴

Shlomo and Abraham Dragon claim they lived to tell their story only because Shlomo got sick. All the other 200 Sonderkommandos in their group allegedly were transferred to Lublin and gassed. So instead of being gassed, Shlomo stayed at Birkenau, received medical treatment, convinced the SS to keep his brother with him, and both brothers lived to tell their story of mass murder at Birkenau. Like most Holocaust survivors, they both claim to have survived Birkenau through a miracle.²⁵

SHLOMO VENEZIA

Shlomo Venezia arrived in Auschwitz/Birkenau on April 11, 1944 and soon began work with the Sonderkommandos.²⁶ Venezia's work initially involved carrying bodies removed from Bunker 2 to nearby ditches. Venezia states: "The ditches sloped down, so that, as they burned, the bodies discharged a flow of human fat down the ditch to a corner where a sort of basin had been formed to collect it. When it looked as if the fire might go out, the men had to take some of that liquid fat from the basin, and throw it onto the fire to revive the flames. I saw this only in the ditches of Bunker 2."²⁷

Shlomo Venezia's story is nonsense. The ignition temperature of human fats is far less than the ignition temperature of the light hydrocarbons which form as a result of the gasification of the bodies and of the seasoned wood used in the fire. The human fat is the first thing that burns on a corpse located in a fire. The human fat could not possibly have flowed down to a corner of the ditch as Venezia describes.

Also, if by some miracle the human fat had flowed to the corner of the ditch, the Sonderkommandos would have had to collect it while an immense bonfire was raging with a temperature of at least 600° C. The Sonderkommandos could not have withstood such intense heat.²⁸

Venezia later worked at Crematorium III in Birkenau. He states that it took about 10 to 12 minutes for the people to be killed by the gas, and another 20 minutes to run the ventilation system. Venezia describes bringing the corpses out of the gas chamber: "A terrible, acrid smell filled the room. We couldn't distinguish between what came from the specific smell of the gas and what came from the smell of the people and the human excrement."²⁹

Venezia never mentions that he used a gas mask dur-

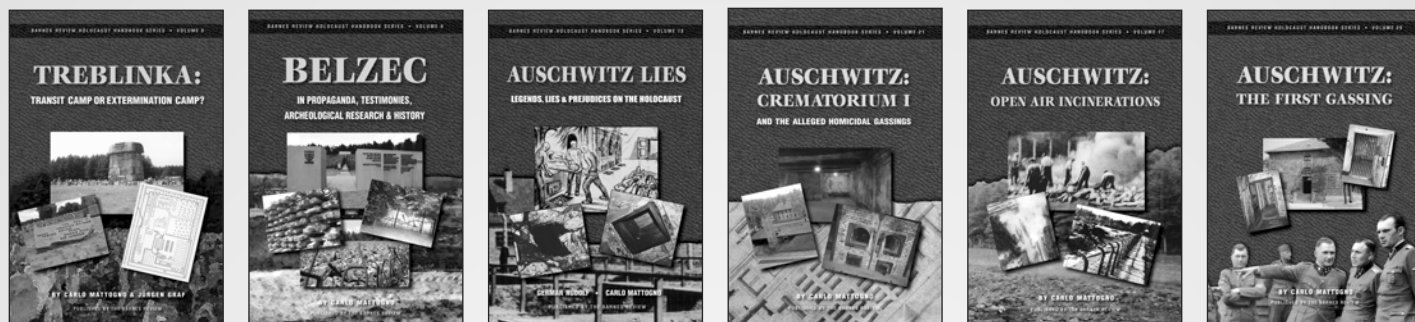
ing his work. Without a gas mask, Venezia and the other Sonderkommandos would have been gassed in turn. The ventilators could not have completely exhausted the gas from the alleged gas chambers in only 20 minutes. More importantly, there would always have been residues of the toxic gas among the dead, which would be released during the clearing of the gas chamber. A gas mask would have been required for the Sonderkommandos to safely remove the corpses from the homicidal gas chambers.³⁰

CONCLUSION

This article documents only a small portion of the absurdities, inconsistencies and outright lies of the Sonderkommando testimony. Similar to other eyewitnesses to the so-called Holocaust, the surviving Sonderkommandos have failed to provide credible evidence that Germany built homicidal gas chambers to conduct a program of genocide against European Jewry during WWII. ♦

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POPULAR BOOKS ON THE HOLOCAUST RE-EXAMINE THE OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, diesel exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. Softcover, 365 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #389. Was **\$25**. Now **\$20**.

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540. Was **\$15**. Now **\$12**.

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation" of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541. Was **\$25**. Now **\$20**.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, **\$18**.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz concentration camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using aerial photographs, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A must read. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, **\$12**.

Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality. Second edition. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other in location, date, preparations, victims etc, rendering it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow. Softcover, second edition, 168 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, **\$16**.

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MOVING THE MAILS

THE LITTLE-KNOWN POSTAL HISTORY OF THE NUREMBERG RALLIES

ALL GREAT EVENTS ARE LIKE ICEBERGS: 90% is unseen, below the surface of the small number of phenomena handed on to posterity as “history.” The spectacular National Socialist Party rallies in Germany of the 1920s and 1930s are a case in point. Forgotten now by all but a few, but surprisingly important to the outstanding success of those massive political productions, were the incredible creativity and logistical achievements of the Reich Post Office in providing mail, telephone and telegraph service to the tens and later hundreds of thousands of people who annually descended upon the little, medieval Bavarian town of Nuremberg to demonstrate their support for the party and to be educated in National Socialist ideals, goals and accomplishments. This is that story.



A postcard celebrates Reich Party Day at Nuremberg.

By Ronald L. Ray

Revisionist history is not just about “bringing history into accord with the facts,” as Harry Elmer Barnes would say. Correcting other people’s errors and misrepresentations is at the heart of Revisionism, of course. But that sort of scholarship is also about finding the odd twists and turns which, all but forgotten, nudged or even shoved “history” in a particular direction. It is as much about presenting a true account of what is known to have happened, as it is about uncovering the hidden events which underlie what is already in the textbooks.

The latter is the story told by John Rawlings and Michael Passmore in *The Postal History of the Nuremberg Rallies*, which first appeared in 1980 and then was reissued in an updated and expanded version in 1991. In 1993, Guenter Deckert, well-known German nationalist and contributing editor of *The Barnes Review*, translated and published a parallel-column, German-English edition, *Die Postgeschichte der Nürnberger Reichsparteitage*.

Deckert, a stamp collector, writes in his foreword:

The postal history of the Nuremberg Rallies is properly a German story, and we have many collectors who specialize in the philately of this period. However, even now [in December 1992—Ed.], the trauma of our recent history is too deep and, for a German, it is still a story which is almost impossible to write.

Elsewhere, and particularly in English-speaking countries, it is much easier to write dispassionately about the events of 1933-1945.

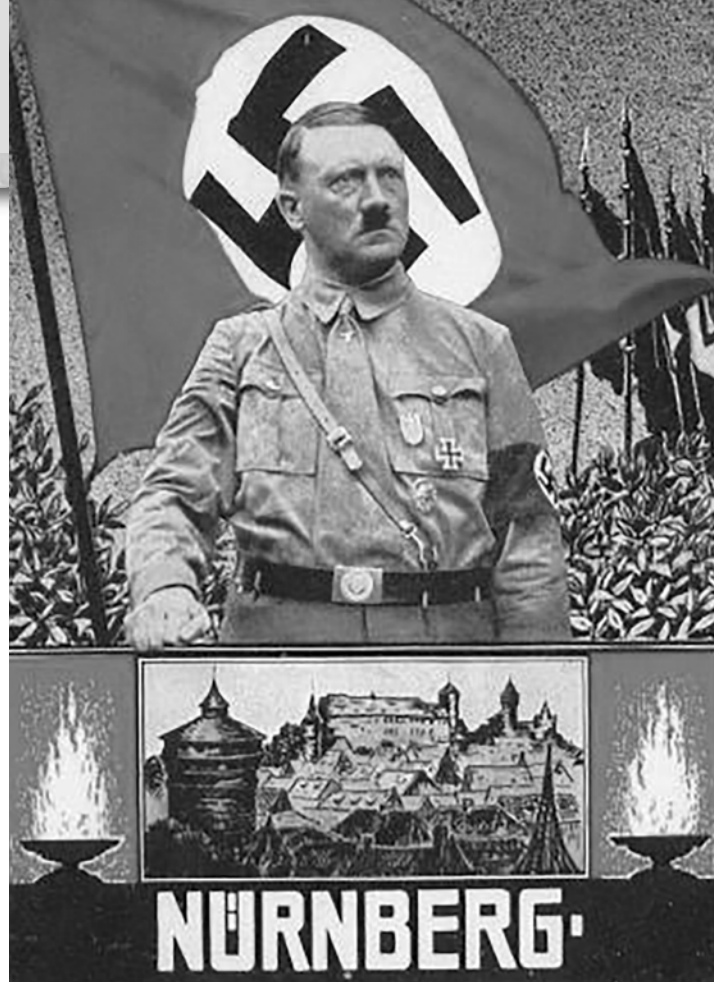
The work of Rawlings and Passmore will, surely, interest both specialist collectors and, in a more general way, all those interested in *Zeitgeschichte*, i.e., the history of the Third Reich.

That is certainly a true statement. While the English authors, as members of the Germany and Colonies Philatelic Society, attempted to provide as complete a history and catalogue of what was known up to that time of their book's subject matter, it is far from the dry-as-dust "scholarship" of the list-making pedant. (There are, however, plenty of lists for those who like them, too—most interesting to this author, the breakdown of the thousands and thousands of National Socialist Germans, foreign dignitaries, international press and hangers-on, who were served by the Reich Post Office in Nuremberg.) Filled with dozens of black-and-white and color images of special postal issues, stamp cancellations and commemorative postcards, *Postal History* is also a fascinating visual testimony to the incredible accomplishments of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) in producing and promoting their famous party rallies.

And for those who prefer to read German history in German, or simply wish to exercise their German language skills, Deckert's outstanding and faithful translation is every bit as engaging as the original English. This author often failed for some seconds to notice he had shifted to the German version, giving testimony to Deckert's ability to reproduce even the style of the original authors for a Teutonic audience.

But as much for the reader who is not a stamp collector, the 156-page book is replete with all sorts of little known information which makes it a wonderfully interesting history book, with chapters on the history of the party rallies, the postal history of the rallies, and the development of the rally grounds.

Rawlings and Passmore begin *Postal History* with a brief historical orientation to Nuremberg and the individual rallies, beginning, in fact, from the first on January 29, 1923, in Munich, Bavaria. A September 1923 *Deutscher Tag*—"German Day" or "meeting of Germans"—followed in Nuremberg: a massed parade of var-



A Postcard from Nuremberg . . .

The image above shows one of dozens of official National Socialist party rally postcards. Specially issued stamps, postcards and telegram forms were extremely popular means for Germans to greet family and friends from Nuremberg during the massive national *Parteitag* rallies. They were also a way to show ongoing support for the National Socialist cause, as many of the items were available over a period of months or even years. The card depicted here was printed in black and white, with red for the Nazi flag and as background to the two torches. The city of Nuremberg appears at the bottom. This commemorative postcard was designed by Hans Friedmann and published by Heinrich Hoffmann. It also appeared with the dates "1923" and "1933" in the bottom left and right corners, respectively. Nuremberg quickly became a symbol of NS party strength and power, because of the national rallies. The sudden fame was also marketed proudly and successfully by the city itself. It was therefore not accidental that the Allies held their war crimes tribunal in Nuremberg.

ious nationalist factions “to demonstrate their unity and strength,” in which Adolf Hitler and the NSDAP participated. Hitler recognized immediately the possibilities of the Franconian town for mass rallies, and from that day—with the exception of the second *Parteitag* in 1926 at Weimar—all of the party’s national assemblies took place in Nuremberg.

The primary reason for the Weimar rally was that the Thuringian city was one of the few which allowed Hitler himself to speak after the reconstitution of the National Socialist party following the 1923 “Beer Hall Putsch” and Hitler’s imprisonment. It was also at that rally that the first consecration of Nazi flags and standards took place by touching them to the *Blutfahne*—the “Blood Flag” carried by Max Erwin von Schuebner-Richter when he was shot and killed during the ill-fated putsch.

Brief accounts follow of each *Parteitag* thereafter, all of which took place in Nuremberg, allowing the event to be developed from a mere series of speeches and a march of only 5,000 men of the *Sturmabteilung* (SA) in 1923 to the massive rallies of hundreds of thousands of people in the late 1930s on grounds which then housed new, permanent structures for the purpose.

Interesting in its own right is the 1939 “Party Day of Peace,” intended to celebrate not only Hitler’s and the party’s accomplishments of rebuilding and restoring “Greater Germany,” as had been done the previous year, but also Germany’s peaceful place among the great nations of the world. Due, however, to the evil machinations of Winston Churchill and his Zionist backers, as well as of Joseph Stalin and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who succeeded in starting World War II just before the party day was set to begin, the “Day of Peace” was cancelled, and no further national rallies ever took place.

The main section of the book, of course, is a detailed description of all the aspects of the Nuremberg rallies tied in some way to the operations of the Reich Post Office on behalf of the participants or in promotional support of the rallies themselves.

There is little of a postal nature for the early rallies, although a few postcards are known from 1927 and 1929, the latter being the first one planned by Josef Goebbels. During the *Kampfzeit*—the “time of battle,” 1930-33—no rallies were held, as all resources went toward obtaining power in the government.

When the *Parteitage* resumed in September 1933, the NSDAP had become the controlling faction in the *Reichstag*—the parliament—and Adolf Hitler had been chancellor for only seven months. A prostrate Germany had only begun to rise from its knees, and the importance of the party rallies in reviving the German spirit cannot be underestimated.

During that year, publicity cancellation slogans appeared for the first time on letters which passed through

the Nuremberg post office: a round date stamp, with the words, “*Reichsparteitag der NSDAP*,” a pair of swastikas and the location and dates alongside.

The government had not been in power long enough to realize the full potential of the postal service as a means of propaganda (in the original good sense of promoting a cause), but a special greetings telegram form was available, which commemorated a party rally earlier in the year in Potsdam. It featured a large, impressive eagle soaring in the sky just above flags of the nation and party. On the reverse was an image of the Potsdam Garrison Church.

In addition to the Nuremberg main and branch post offices, three small, temporary post offices were set up under tents in the rally camps at the Zeppelinfeld, Langwasser and Russenwiese. With little extra staff, these eight locations made valiant efforts to take care of the postal needs of some 750,000 attendees of the Party Rally of Victory.

By the time of the 1934 Party Day of Power (or Unity), called “Triumph of the Will” by Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess, Hitler was both head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. This was the rally famously filmed by Leni Riefenstahl. The National Socialists had begun to harness the power of the post office.

Two commemorative stamps were issued: a six-Reichpenny and a 12-Reichpenny in dark green and dark carmine red, respectively, each depicting the medieval castle of Nuremberg, with a swastika-sun rising behind. In later years, these special-issue stamps carried a premium, used to help fund Hitler’s program of promoting German culture and the fine arts.

There was also an official postcard issued, depicting a German soldier alongside a “Germany Awake!” banner, and a new special greetings telegram, which featured a large eagle flying above the Nuremberg castle. Organization of temporary post offices (and other facilities) was making great improvements at this rally, attended by half a million party members, in addition to spectators.

The 1935 rally saw the introduction of the first *fahrbares Postamt*—the first mobile post office—which accompanied the foot-march of party members from the Saxony district to Nuremberg. This was a large diesel motorcoach, with a roll-up awning covering 20 square meters, under which sheltered full postal and telephone services. It became the model for later years, when telegraph services were included, and also served for the German armed forces during the war period.

Each passing year saw not only an expansion of the panorama and drama of the rallies themselves, but also expansion and improvement of postal services. Of special note is Rawlings’ and Passmore’s description of the commemorative postal issues and logistical preparations for the ill-fated 1939 Reich Party Rally of Peace, doomed never to occur by the warmongering enemies of Germany. The beautiful stamps, postcards and telegram forms were

withdrawn, but a few rare specimens managed to find their way into circulation and into collectors' hands.

The third chapter of *Postal History* covers the development of the rally grounds and facilities, illustrated from postcard images of the time. Not only the ceremonies of the national rallies were undergoing evolution. The grounds themselves were built up in a massive public works project, to enable Nuremberg to more adequately present and shelter the various party functions. The famous, massive speakers' tribune—built so that Hitler would be at eye-level with the people and not unattainably high above them—and the 1.25-mile long "Great Street" leading to the fallen soldiers memorial at the opposite side of the *Maerzfeld*, were just the beginning.

Among other improvements, a congress hall 1.5 times the size of Rome's Colosseum and a sports stadium for 400,000—twice the size of the Circus Maximus—were begun but never finished, due to the subsequent war against Germany. The description of plans by Reich architect Albert Speer and others, often directed or revised personally by Hitler himself, is fascinating and demonstrates the desire of the National Socialists to build impressive monuments to the German people that would last for the ages.

The final chapter of the book provides both a catalogue of known official rally postcards and numerous images—some very rare—which bring the words to life. We have reproduced a few of those in this article, in hopes it will inspire you to learn more about this neglected aspect of history.

Guenter Deckert still has 16 copies remaining of his dual-column, German-English edition of *The Postal History of the Nuremberg Rallies*. As a special offer to readers of THE BARNES REVIEW, he is making this timeless book available for \$30 per copy, inclusive of shipping to America. Hurry to mail your order, including payment, to the following address. Herrn Guenter Deckert, Postfach 100 245, D-69442 Weinheim a.d. Bergstrasse, GERMANY

Due to the exorbitant fees charged by European banks, do *not* send checks or money orders. Please send cash *only*, well wrapped inside your order sheet. Allow three to four weeks for delivery.

And do not be fooled by the book's plain cover. Draconian German censorship laws forbid the public display of National Socialist images and symbols. The content, however, will make *Postal History* an enjoyable addition—or beginning—to your library of books on the true history of Adolf Hitler's Germany. ♦

RONALD L. RAY is the assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, AMERICAN FREE PRESS. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.



Top: Not all commemorative postal issues found wide distribution, and some were withdrawn early, due to the outbreak of war. This postcard was issued for the ill-fated 1939 "Party Day of Peace," condemned to cancellation because of hostilities. The card depicts a contented Germania, restored to peace and prosperity under National Socialist leadership. **Bottom left:** This handsome National Labor Day postage stamp shows Adolf Hitler giving his January 1939 German Day speech. It was reprinted with "Reichsparteitag 1939" in white at the top for that event. The 19-Reich-penny (Rpf) premium went to the Fuehrer's Culture Fund. **Bottom right:** The first commemorative—and highly symbolic—postage stamp issued for a Reich Party Day appeared in 1934, depicting the sun with a superimposed swastika rising behind the Nuremberg fortress. The 6-Rpf stamp was printed in dark green; an identical 12-Rpf denomination was printed in carmine red.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Russian Orthodox Church Formulates Strategy to Thwart Jewish Attempts to Seize Control in Medieval Times

IN THE LATE 15TH CENTURY, a small group of revolutionary Jews sought to take over Russia. This became known as the “Judaizer heresy.” This movement approached Russia from the northwest, from Novgorod, since this city was an oligarchy, seeking to move away from Moscow and part of the Hanseatic league. These Jews would use some of these as levers against Russia as a whole. The result was the rejection of the Jewish infiltrators through the swift action of St. Joseph, the abbot of Volokolamsk and Archbishop St. Gennadius of Novgorod. What surprised many was how easy it was to penetrate this Orthodox city so quickly.

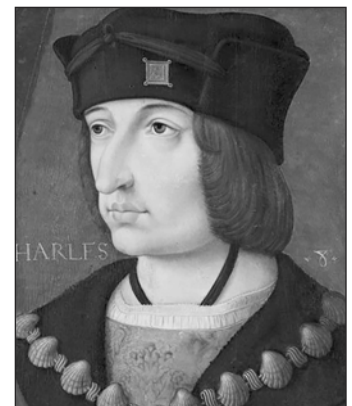
By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

Medieval Novgorod was an oligarchic republic. It was a large, fabulously wealthy part of the Hanseatic League. Moscow sought to tie that republic closer to itself and a vision of a unified Russian Orthodox empire. Oligarchy rejects all ideas of the common good or self-sacrifice inherently, so it saw the rise of Moscow as a threat.

The spread of Jewish influence in the world and the domination of the Jewish community is a fact repeatedly noted in history. From the Persian king Artaxerxes influenced by the Jews through Esther or, later, their influence upon the Caliphate of Cordoba, Jewish power is a fact of global politics and an essential part of Russian history. The emergence of a Jewish preacher named Shariya Zhidovinoy, the leader of the Judaizer party, likely a Karaite and Kabbalist, was facilitated by several factors.



CASMIR III
Welcomed in aliens.



CHARLES VIII
Banished the Jews.

The center of religious and political life of the Jews moved to the Polish-Lithuania area. Poland was the center of Judaism. Casmir III conquered Galicia and part of Volyn and tried to colonize these lands, bringing them the benefits of Jewish merchants. Diluting the Russian population with alien elements, they were thus to be more strongly bound to Poland.

The appearance of Zhidovinov in Novgorod in 1471 preceded the final phase of the Reconquest in Spain and the mass exodus of the Jews from the Pyrenees as well as the publication of anti-Jewish laws in Lithuania. It is possible that these factors forced the Jewish community to seek a new base. He came with the entourage of Prince Michael Olelkovich of Kiev who also sought the wealth of Novgorod for himself.

Zhidovinov was not alone. His band included Moses Hanusch and Joseph Shmoylov Skorova. Jewish propaganda was successful among some factions of the high elite. Usually, historians in this field, terrified of being labeled “anti-Semitic,” say little more than that they were “opposed to church corruption.”

These Jewish infiltrators organized cell structures of five men each, seeking the elite of the church first of all. There was no attempt to convert the lower classes. The first and the most influential followers of Zhidovinov were two priests, Denis and Alexei. Alexei received the name Abraham, and his wife became Sarah.

MOVEMENT CONDEMNED

St. Gennadius was the metropolitan of Novgorod and received word of an organized attempt by European Jews to take Russia. He called a synod in 1488 which condemned this movement, and Joseph of Volokolamsk wrote his *Illuminator* partly in response to this new development. These ideological strands, including the concept of Zionism, were condemned by a synod in Novgorod in 1490.

Charles VIII of France expelled the Jews in 1493. The chief rabbi of Arles, Shamora, saw this policy developing several years earlier. Unrest grew in urban France against the Jews, and he asked his brethren in Constantinople for advice in a letter of January 13, 1489. The chief rabbi in Constantinople was Yusef, who replied to Shamora in November of that year.

His reply reads in part:

Beloved brothers [in] Moses! We received your complaint outlining the misery and suffering that torment you. They cause us as much grief as yourself. If the king is urging you to be baptized, then do so, keeping the sacred law of Moses in your hearts.¹

If they threaten to take away our property, remember that our merchants will soon take away all that belongs to the Christians. Do they threaten your life? Soon, our cooks, pharmacists and doctors will take theirs. They destroy your synagogues? Soon, we will own their churches and we will destroy the temples of the goyim. We will do this by ensuring our entry into the professions such as medicine, law and public service and soon will dominate our present persecutors. We will be avenged. Be patient, this method will take us to the summit of power (Translated from the Russian, Letter of Yusuf, Nov. 21, 1489).²

Phony conversions will permit Jews to enter all the professions and from there, dominate the goyim (or “cattle”). It is strong evidence of a secret society within Christendom dedicated to destroying it. The Jewish revolutionaries from here on would be obsessed with disguising their identity. They would change their names, appearance and even religion for the sake of penetrating the host society. Only in the 20th century have Jews been confident enough to rule openly.

Technology and “science” were part of their agenda



Having had enough of the Judaizer heresy spreading in the wealthy state of Novogorod, as well as the machinations of Novgorod’s rulers to break away from Russian rule and join with Poland, Czar Ivan IV sent his soldiers to the capital. They quickly crushed the rebellion brewing there, ensuring the region would remain in the Russian sphere of influence.

for the creation of a “new man.” Astrology and Gnostic alchemy combined scientific theory with social revolution. This approach convinced the priests above to see themselves as the vanguard of a “New Russia” that they will rule. All revolutionary movements in modern times have been of this character.

They were outwardly quite humble and affable. They were very pious for public show and impressed many. Fr. Alexei/Abraham now had access to credit, money and an ideology that quickly placed him in good stead with many close to Ivan III. The movement spread in Novgorod because it justified slavery, the division of the world into the elite and the “cattle,” and promised tremendous power (to the few) through credit, money and technology.



Medieval Novgorod

Novgorod is the anti-type to Moscow. The latter was a highly theocratic, ritualized community of Orthodox believers. It was strict, traditional and extremely colorful. Novgorod was an oligarchy and largely looked to Poland for protection against those in Moscow who would take its high incomes from European trade.

This ancient city was the largest member of the Hanseatic League and was greatly westernized. While Orthodox, it was ruled by its wealthiest members who met regularly in Assembly. On the other side of the river stood the elected Archbishop, the second most powerful bishop in all Russia. He was considered more populist and less amenable to control from oligarchs. There are some reports that slavery existed among some of the more “progressive” businessmen there. The Jewish movement was a Kabbalist cult that came in through northern Europe over the Hansa trade routes. They posed as Orthodox people, but once in its ranks, promises of money and power made its alchemical mentality easier to swallow. It used sexual passion and the love of money to bring Russians into its movement, bishops included. It rapidly grew in power and took advantage of Novgorod’s desire to become part of Poland rather than Moscow. Upon the ascension of Ivan IV to the throne, Moscow had had enough. Novgorod, to guard her wealth, sought to make a deal with the Polish oligarchy. With paper promises of religious freedom, Novgorod was on the verge of becoming part of the Polish empire. Ivan invaded the area to stop this. He deported most of the oligarchs. Above, an artist’s conception of Medieval Novgorod, which is one of the oldest Russian cities—the second city after Kiev in old Russia.

APPOLINARY VASNETSOV (1856-1933)

Fedor Kuritsyn was a major government official who spoke German, Polish, Hungarian and Greek. He became the undisputed leader of the Russian Judaizers. By roughly 1500, the movement had just over 1,000 adherents in several Russian cities. Ivan III saw Zhidovinov as a way to infiltrate Lithuania. His daughter, Elena, supported the Jews, and her son, Dmitri, was proclaimed heir.

ALLURING POWER

The alluring and mysterious power the Judaizers promised was irresistible. The Kabbalah was attractive since it not only provided an avenue to money and power, but also a justification for it later. The Kabbalists gradually convinced students that complete initiation into this secret science was possible only if they renounced Christ.

The 14th and 15th centuries in the West were marked

by a special enthusiasm for this “science” that ultimately, came down to alchemy. Aristotle’s “secret books” were peddled by the Judaizers to give their agenda a suitably respectable and “gentile” feel. Even in the ancient world, the “Neoplatonists” had nothing to do with Plato, but used his name for the sake of justifying their magical arts. Plato had no use for this ideology.

Dionysus, one of their first “converts,” was told that he could remain a Christian and still practice these arts. Their conscience (as well as their social standing) needed to be reassured. This first generation of converts were zealous to appear as Christian as possible, and so there developed an association between this heresy and “Christian piety.”

The Talmud was a direct reaction to Christ. It denied and replaced the Old Testament and declared the

prophets to be in hell due to their condemnation of Israel. Race replaced piety. All nations other than the Jews were declared unclean animals. The rabbis, not any scripture, constituted the authority. Needless to say, this was not uttered to the Russian sinners who saw the justification for their lifestyle in the Jewish idea. It would be revealed slowly but surely in time. Thankfully, the church and crown, working together, destroyed this heresy.

Talmudists and Karaites alike were taken with the Gnostic mythos and convinced many that by “learning the secrets of nature,” unlimited power could be theirs. Monarchs throughout Europe kept sorcerers and astrologers on hand. The famed historian Karamzin writes:

The Jewish science of the Kabbalah was captivating for the ignorant and curious minds in the fifteenth century, a time when many of the most learned men were looking anew at all the major mysteries of the human mind. Kabbalists boasted ancient legends came down to them from Moses; many even claimed to have the book received by Adam from God. This was the main source of Solomon’s wisdom. With it, they can know all the secrets of nature, can interpret dreams, predict the future, command spirits and, soon, rule the world. They reduced the saying[s] of the Old Testament to clever allegories. . . . No wonder that these suggestions produced a dramatic effect in the minds of the weak and cunning Jews, and once having mastered them, assured them that the Messiah has not yet appeared in the world.

In Poland and Lithuania, where papal fanatics furiously persecuted Orthodox Christians, Jews were a privileged caste. They were regarded as free men, subject only to the Polish king and grand duke of Lithuania. They were exempt from military service, did not obey the local laws, and were judged only by their Kahal organization. Among the privileges of the Jews was the right to impose levies on Orthodox churches. The Polish oligarchs, in order to keep the monarch weak, took away the ability of the crown to tax prosperous merchants in the cities. By bringing in Jews dependent on their goodwill, the monarch was shut out of this source of revenue.

The context is the great cause of the Moscow princes, the collecting of all Russian lands into a single state. The weak point of this all-Russian unity was still Novgorod, known for his rebellious elite. The oligarchs saw Moscow as a threat to their ambitions. To a great extent, this experiment into the Kabbalah was another attempt to justify secession from Moscow and to carve out a separate identity. Of course, this was solely an oligarchic experiment.

LOWEST LUST

Even more, the Judaizer movement utilized the lowest forms of lust to entice people to their cause. All contemporary sources connect this movement to sodomy



The Hoax of Soviet Anti-Semitism

Jews, Zionism, Communism, Israel and the Soviet Union 1918-1991

Writings from Winston Churchill, Leon Trotsky and more. Arranged and annotated by Frank L. Britton. A fully documented and referenced exposé of the Zionist lie that the Soviet Union was “anti-Semitic.” It conclusively proves that in fact the USSR was pro-Jewish, but anti-Zionist—particularly after Zionism became increasingly racist and militarily aggressive toward Israel’s neighbors, and, most importantly, after the Zionist-Jewish lobby became intertwined with the U.S. government. Starting with an overview of the historical background of the Jewish nature of Communism (drawing upon the British Government’s 1919 White Paper on Bolshevism and the May 1907 edition of *National Geographic* magazine—which both pointed out the Jewish role in fermenting revolution in czarist Russia), the book discusses the internal conflicts in Jewish Communist circles, and of the eventual break between the socialist Zionists and the Jewish Communists. Soft-cover, 128 pages, #750, \$12 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR with the form in the back of this issue or call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge..

(which can mean fornication, adultery and homosexuality), which strongly suggests their adherents might have been homosexuals that now had an excuse for their perversion and pathology. This is hinted at in the condemnation of the fallen Metropolitan Zosima of Novgorod at the synod of 1490.

The ideological weapon of this elite was provided by Zhidovinov. St. Gennadius complained of the ignorance of many Russian clergy, and these were easy targets. The typical analysis of this movement says that the Jews were simply another manifestation of “Western rationalism” that rejected the liturgy, sacraments and the spiritual world. In other words, they were nominalists and materialists, though there was no real language to communicate such views at the time.

In addition, the typical view is that they substituted the Old Testament for the New. This is false. They took aspects of the Old Testament and mixed them with books of magic and alchemy. The entire point of St. Gennadius’s bible was to use the most authoritative sources to show what is actual scripture and what is manipulated. The Orthodox bible is difficult; it promises little but pain in earthly life. The text of the revolutionaries promises power. The latter requires manipulation and appeals to the sub-rational. The former must be guarded strictly because its message is often difficult to absorb and accept.

In the universal church, one of the anathemas read aloud during the Sunday of Orthodoxy reads:

Priest Alexander and Dionysus, Ivan “the Wolf” Kuritsyn, Feognost, monk Joseph Kunkin and all followers of the Judaizer movement, as well as all their sympathizers and teachers, all you that despised the church through this heresy, all who have driven, through the abominable and damned Jews, many from the faith and from the safety of the church, anathema.

Their modern-day followers in the church say that this was only a local council, so it “doesn’t count” for us. Since the anathema refers to those sympathizing with this movement as also anathema, this is yet another proof that most of the modernist Orthodox are out of the church. Most of the anathemas read on that Sunday are from local councils, so this excuse is proven as weak as they are. This would also include most of the patriarchs of the 20th century (in Russia and elsewhere) that have sought to curry favor with the Jews. In 2005, the fallen patriarch Alexei II awarded Rabbi Schneier the Order of St. Daniel of Moscow. Since, according to the Talmud, this medal would be a cursed object, it must have been immediately destroyed by the rabbi.

The Strigolniki and Judaizers were similar organizations and close to the Bogomils. They took power by seducing the upper classes and using sex and the promises of power to bring them to heel. The ascetic labors could

be removed and their appetites indulged. Any power they have can be justified in its own right, and there is no oppressive Father God to report to. The real attraction, apart from these, was that they could pose as “progressive” versus their “ignorant” co-nationals. It was an effective combination of forces that typified all revolutionary groups to this very day.

The Judaizer movement in Old Russia shows that there was a serious attempt to take Russia for the Jewish and Kabbalistic idea in the early modern era. This was considered by the Russian monarch an invasion and a severe subversion of the Russian idea. They were able to use the carnal sins of the clergy to gain a foothold in western Russia. In addition, there was a clear connection between this heresy and the merchant republics of the Hanseatic League. It is also connected with “sodomy,” both in the sense of homosexuality and the sense of usury (that is, the infertile being considered fertile).

The reaction against this movement defined Russian church politics for centuries to come and might even give a glimpse into the revolutionary mind throughout European history. All revolutionary and radical movements were Jewish in Europe from this point on, so it behooves the historian to take this blatantly Judaic movement seriously. Politically, it gave Moscow a clear notion that Novgorod needed to be firmly bound to Moscow or it will become a source of invasion in the future. Finally, it showed that the capitalists of the West that Russia was their main enemy. The more things change. . . . ♦

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ENDNOTES:

- 1 This is not a reference to the Pentateuch, but the Talmud as its authoritative interpretation. It is true that Zhidovinov was probably a Karaite, but this was only to make penetration that much easier. The dominant elements of Polish Jewry were solidly Talmudic.
- 2 A copy of this letter was first found in the Salamanca monastic libraries and is now in the archives of Toledo as part of its Spanish State Antiquities Section. Another copy was found in Provence.

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“Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee.” —Revelation 3:9

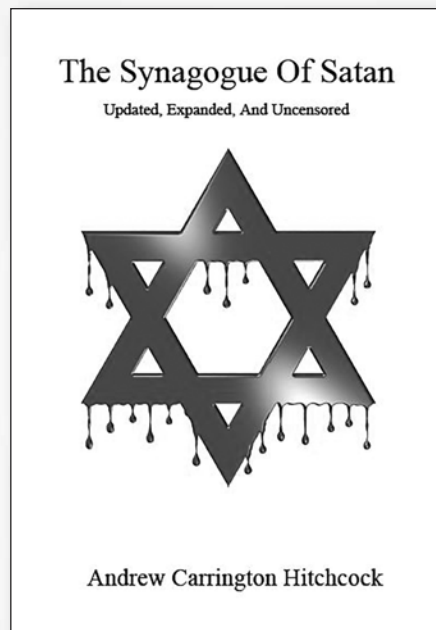
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Was Judaism an Invention of the Persian Empire?

Jews boast of the antiquity of their race, but are the Jews merely a creation of another, older culture?



A bust of a Zoroastrian priest or mowbed. It is fashioned from clay and alabaster and painted to make it remarkably lifelike. The mowbed wears a Bactrian style of headdress. This 3rd or 2nd century B.C. relic comes from what was once the Greco-Bactrian kingdom in Takhti-Sangin, in what is now Tajikistan.

HAVE THE JEWS BEEN AROUND since the dawn of time, as we were taught in Sunday school? The evidence is that they were deliberately invented by the Persians as a tool for controlling Palestine. However, their “golem” got out of hand, taking on a life of its own, and in the end the Jews turned on their former masters.

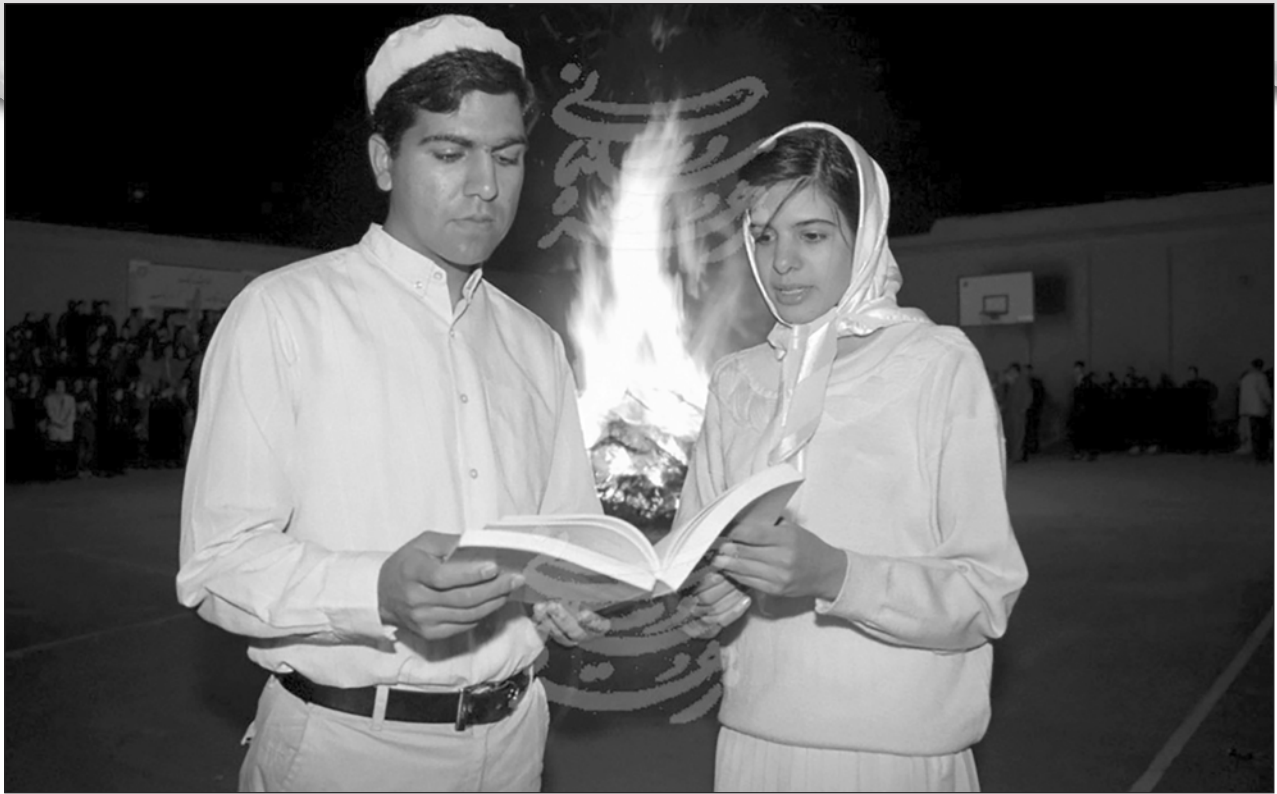
By John Tiffany

The establishment would have us think Judaism is very old, stretching back to the time of Moses (1446 B.C.) and maybe even Abraham (1955 B.C.), if it doesn't go back to Father Adam (11013 B.C.—all these dates being speculative). Although Jews consider Abraham to be “the first Jew,” and claim their line (and the lines of all of us) goes back to Adam, who was certainly not an Odinist, logically it should be Judah, son of Jacob, from whom Jews get their name (1565 B.C.).

Adam and Eve cannot be Jewish or we would all be Jewish, and the idea of being the self-chosen master race would become meaningless.

And if you could travel back in time and ask Judah (assuming he really existed) if he was a Jew, he would have no idea what you were talking about. No one at the time had ever heard of such persons. So the origin of Judaism and Jews must be more recent.

It should be noted that some biblical scholars make



Above, Zoroastrians in Iran celebrate the Sadeh festival with holy, light-giving fire. Sadeh means literally “hundred.” This is a mid-winter celebration that includes preparing a bonfire and is also known as Adur-Jashan, or Feast of Fire. The fire is supposed to drive back the winter in defiance of Ahriman, the evil deity or Satan of Zoroastrianism. There are two different traditions. The Yazd tradition observes the festival on Ashtad ruz, Adur Mah, the 100th day before Nawruz, or the beginning of the Zoroastrian year. This would place it on December 11. But Kermani Zoroastrians observe it on Aban ruz, Vohuman Mah, 100 days after the beginning of winter, which places it on January 24. People gather an hour before sunset, preferably near a stream, and bring branches for the fire, singing, “A branch, a branch, whoever gives a branch, may God grant his wish; whoever does not give a branch, may God not grant his wish.”

a sharp distinction between Israelites and Jews. Israel was another name for Jacob in the Jewish bible, and Judah was one of his sons. The meaning of the name “Jacob” is given as trickster. All of Jacob’s children would be Israelites, including Judah, and Identity Christians say there is no real connection between the Jews and Judah, except that the Jews, whatever they had previously called themselves, stole the identity of the Judahites (“Jews” is basically a contraction of “Judahites”).

In reality the religion is not necessarily a natural one, and was invented in historic times as a tool of Persian propagandists. Like Dr. Frankenstein’s monster, it was an invention that got out of control and is now seeking to destroy its creator, Iran.

While Judaism contains myths and legends borrowed from several polytheistic cultures, it is in a real sense a heretical offspring of Zoroastrianism.

Persia is considered the homeland of Zoroastrianism, or Mazdayasna, or Mazdaism, although today many Mazdaists live in India (where they are called Parsees, in

honor of their Persian homeland), the United States and elsewhere. But Zoroastrianism used to be the dominant religion of Persia until the Muslims came and killed many believers, or Zarathushtris, as they call themselves.

Some key dates in the history of Zoroastrianism: About 700 B.C., the Persian empire was polytheistic, like other Indo-European peoples. A cobbler called Zarathushtra Spitama or Ashu Zarathushtra or Zoroaster, it is traditionally believed, went bathing in a river in Bactria and made contact with the supreme deity, previously unknown, called Ahura Mazda, or Wise Lord. Zoroaster became a shaman and taught the golden rule. “Zarathushtra” is a non-Indo-European name probably having something to do with camels—“golden camel” is one theory.

Some scholars believe Zoroaster lived much earlier—the 10th century B.C. or even sometime between 1700 and 1300 B.C. It seems certain this man really existed, unlike some other purported founders of various religions.

The true story of his life is buried in a mass of added confabulations. He was a speaker of Old Avestan, an ear-

ly form of the Persian language, and probably belonged to the Eastern Iranian culture known as Yaz, which prevailed at the time in Bactria-Margiana.

So in the early times, we are told, Zoroaster wrote down his epiphanies and visions as the Gatha scriptures. (If this were true, then, unlike Jesus, Zoroaster was therefore not illiterate.) But we know this is a myth, because the Old Avestan language had no written script or alphabet. Therefore, he must have composed his hymns entirely in his head and passed them on as an oral tradition, until priests of the Sassanid era (A.D. 226-651) put them into a writing system they had invented, centuries after Zoroaster was murdered by irate polytheists.

Although, like others of his time, he had no understanding of astronomy or modern science, in any case, Zoroaster was reasonably clever, to have composed 17 hymns in metrical verse form. It is not unreasonable that a cobbler could also be a religious innovator and a poetaster; after all, this is not like coming up with the magnificent plays and sonnets attributed to Shakespeare.

For several centuries, Zoroastrian priests compiled additional scriptures, such as the Zend Avesta “Book of the Law with Interpretations.”

A STATE RELIGION

The Achaemenid dynasty (founded by Cyrus the Great c. 553-550 B.C.) adopted Zoroastrianism as the state religion of Persia. However, it appears that while the Achaemenids thought this was a great religion for their subjects, they were not themselves Zoroastrian, in that they honored many gods. Naturally Zoroastrianism flourished during this period, giving rise to various groups such as the Magi, some of who legendarily attended the nativity of Jesus; but in actuality it is probable the Magi existed prior to Zoroastrianism and simply adopted the new dogma. (It seems the Magi were originally a Medean polytheistic priesthood.)

In 330 B.C. Alexander conquered Persia, and as he preferred the old gods of Greece, Zoroastrianism went into a partial eclipse. Alexander died in 323, but the Greek Seleucids continued to rule Persia; they were overthrown in 247 by the Parthians, who were predominantly Zoroastrian, and they in turn were overthrown in A.D. 224 by Ardashir, the Persian son of a Zoroastrian priest, who started the Sassanian Persian empire, which again adopted Zoroastrianism as its official religion. However, that is after the time we are concerned with here.

The Zoroastrians subjected the traditional Iranian tribal gods, or ahuras, to their new, “most high, God”—Ahura Mazda, or Ahuramazda, probably in the early 6th century B.C.

Circa 400, Herodotus makes no mention of Jews, their god Yahweh (or Yehouah), or their temple in Jerusalem,

which we are supposed by the Jews to believe was already 500 years old. These things had not been invented yet. He does write about a pagan temple in Ascalon (modern Ashkelon), to the goddess Aphrodite. Yet Ascalon was supposedly Jewish at this time.¹

He refers to “the Syrians of Palestine,” who for a time followed the peculiar Egyptian custom of circumcision, but there is nothing to indicate these people were monotheistic, so there is no hope of identifying them as Jews.

Incidentally, Zionist Jews and their puppets are lying when they claim Palestine is an invention of Emperor Hadrian, and that Jewish kingdoms existed there before the term “Palestine” was coined. Herodotus clearly mentions “Palestine” and “Syrians of Palestine” in the original Greek; thus the region was called Palestine (land of the Philistines) long before the Jews showed up and claimed Yehouah had given this land to them.

As Shlomo Sand points out, it is nationalism that invents a nation, not a nation that gives rise to nationalism. The Bible, he says, is not historical—all those tales about Moses and other old-timers was made up centuries after the supposed events.²

NEHEMIAH & EZRA

The story of the Jews really begins with the eunuch Nehemiah (fl. c. 445 B.C.) and Ezra (fl. 480-440). These relatively little-known Bible figures were Persian subjects, and Nehemiah was an aide to the emperor, Artaxerxes, who sent the two men to Judah—then a part of his empire—to try to civilize the people living there. Herodotus, born about 484, died about 425, so all this was after the great historian’s time.

The first settlers in Palestine to arrive from the land of the Babylonians, aka Chaldeans, aka Jews³ were sent there by Persian Emperor Cyrus the Great (c. 600-529). It is not known exactly what they did there, but they must have paved the way for Nehemiah and Ezra.

This first wave of invaders was led by Zerubbabel, governor of a Persian province called Yehud Medinata, corresponding with what we are accustomed to call Judah or Judea.

The Jews or Yehudim who went to Palestine brought with them the propaganda that Cyrus was restoring an old god when he was really creating a temple to Ahuramazda, known by the local name of Yahweh, or YHWH. (The god had many names; he was also known in Babylon as Marduk.)

The invaders were also carrying the propaganda that they were returning to their homeland, although they and their ancestors had never set foot in Palestine before. This ploy was so successful that it was done again in the 20th century A.D.

The temple was supposedly finished in the sixth year of Darius—516 B.C. In reality it apparently had not been built—because the locals in the hill country did not want to adopt the foreign cult of the universal god, regardless of what he was being named.

The Persian king—whose empire now included Egypt—wanted to pacify the hill people as potential allies of the rebellious Egyptians.

He ordered Ezra to appoint judges who would make Judah obey the laws of the new god—“teach in Israel statutes and ordinances” (Ezra 7:10) and see that the people were “agreeable to the law of God.”

In Nehemiah 8, we see that Ezra read to the people—speakers of Hebrew and Aramaic—words which had to be translated by a number of priests. What language were these “laws of god” written in? Plainly not one of the local languages. Clearly these were laws of Zoroastrianism, in the *Vendidad* or some similar Zoroastrian scripture. The *Vendidad* is written in a language resembling Old Avestan and is thought to be a Magian composition. A subset of the *Zend Avesta*, it deals with various demons and how to defeat them, along various ecclesiastical laws.

The emperor of Persia, himself at least nominally a Zoroastrian, was keenly interested to get his subjects to toe the Zoroastrian line.

The festival of booths—a new holiday for the locals—was instituted, taken from the Zoroastrian *Vendidad*. Also from the *Vendidad* came the distinction between what were considered clean and unclean animals.

Ezra and Nehemiah worked out the Jewish mythology, making the multiple gods of the hill country Palestinians into a single god, akin to Ahuramazda, and creating the Jews as a civilized people.

That the people were originally polytheistic is clear. Ex. 20:3 has Yahweh demanding, “Thou shalt have no other gods before me”—so even God admits there are other gods being worshipped, false or no. Yahweh was a tribal god—and other tribes would of course have their own tribal gods, so there had to be a multiplicity of gods. When the sages wrote down their new holy books, they made their tribal god a universal god—but one who still preferred his so-called chosen people or tribe.

The “post-exilic” portions of the Hebrew and Aramaic Bible contain over 100 Persian words. Besides many Persian names and titles, there are many nouns, such as *dat* or *daad*, meaning law, *genez* or *ganz* meaning treasure, *pardes* or *pardis* (*ferdos* in modern Persian), meaning park or paradise etc.

The Persian king was viewed as a savior. In the words of Artaphernes, a Persian who was captured while taking a message to Sparta from the Persian king: “The best of our many good customs is that we revere the king and worship him as the image of God—God who saves everything.”



A Battle of Good vs. Evil

The griffin-like Ahriman, also known as Angra Mainyu, or Enak Menok, the Mazdayasnan god of evil, at right, struggles against Zoroaster's good god, Ahura Mazda (“Wise Lord”), the human-looking deity on the left. We are told by some scholars, such as Mary Boyce in *A History of Zoroastrianism*, vol. 1, on the basis of some similarities and much theorizing, that Ahura Mazda is really Varima, or Varuna, one of the numerous gods mentioned in the hymns of the two early Vedas. In one hymn of the Rigveda, Varuna and Indra define their spheres of influence, and Varuna claims to be the god of law and order and moral righteousness, while Indra represents himself as the god of aristocracy, war and poetry. Although Zoroaster is a poet, he denounced Indra by name. But the two gods appear as friendly colleagues in the Hindu pantheon. In hymns such as Atharvaveda 4.16, Varuna is credited with knowing every man's innermost thoughts, and maintaining an army of invisible spirits who report on all the actions of men, and in Rigveda 5.85 a worshipper begs Varuna to forgive his sins. Thus an argument can be made that Ahura Mazda is modeled on Varuna.

Actually neither Zoroastrianism (more properly called Mazdayasnaism) nor its derivative religion of Judaism (Yehouism) is truly monotheistic. Ahuramazda/Yahweh is the “most high god”—meaning that the old gods were still around, although now called good angels and bad demons. Both Ahuramazda and Yahweh were called “living gods” and “the ancient of days” or “eternal time”—*zrvani akarane*, or Zurvan in Persian.

Ahuramazda (known for short as Ormazd) or his good son Spenta Mainyu, had to battle with the unkillable evil god Ahriman, or Angra Mainyu, just as Yahweh had to fight Satan and cannot destroy him. Although both sons were created by Ormazd, Spenta chose truth and light (and life), the good force, or asha—what Star Wars calls the Force—while Angra, Zoroaster taught, chose deceit, darkness and death, or the evil principle, called druj (pronounced “drudge”)—the Dark Side. Spenta is rather confusingly identified with his father Ormazd, while Angra is not.

As everyone knows, the serpent in Genesis is considered to be Satan; and snakes in Zoroastrianism are of the Evil Creation, and represent the face of evil. Like Taoism, both Zoroastrianism and its daughter religion, Judaism, can be seen as dualistic. The good god is balanced by the bad god.

The Persians and Jews did not make images or idols of their gods as a rule—the Persians preferring to worship God as symbolized in fire. (As for the frequently seen fravashi or farohar image of a winged disk, this seems not to have been for worship purposes but merely an adoption of the Assyrian convention for showing heavenly approval of the Persian emperor.)

Emperor Cyrus was very subtle. He came up with an ingenious policy of conquest to avoid rebellions: He would be generous to defeated people. He had his team of propagandists depict him as a savior. Indeed, the Old Testament lauds him as the savior of the Jewish people. This portrayal was so surprising to folks who expected to be massacred that they were driven to conclude it was really so.

REMODELING THE LOCAL GODS

Cyrus remodeled the local gods —Marduks, Yehouahs or whatever—into supreme beings, gods beyond gods, just as he was the king of kings. They were remolded as universal gods, to suit a universal king. These gods would be used to convince the people that his rulership was the will of God. This he called “restoring” the local gods—and he moved people around, claiming he was “restoring” them to their original and proper homelands.

Cyrus was their savior, as recognized by their rightful god. “Go thou and do likewise,” and the Persian government will help you.

Significantly, Zerubbabel, leader of the supposedly “returning” Jews, has such an un-Hebraic sounding name? “Zeru-” sounds like the first part of “Zara-thustra” while “-babel” sounds like “Babyl-on.” Joshua, another Jewish leader, has a name that means savior—to which “Jesus” is cognate, and of course Jesus was, as it turned out, another savior. “Zerubbabel” signifies “the savior from Babylon.” “Ezra” again contains “zr”—and in a language that tends not to write down vowels, this could easily be “zara” or “E-zara”—another savior. Truly the Jewish cup at this time runneth over with saviors.

Cyrus played the same game with the Babylonians, another conquered people. Even though the Babylonians were enemies of the Hebrews, Cyrus was savior to both peoples and their respective gods, Yehouah and Marduk. The Cyrus Vase found in Babylon is inscribed: “The great lord Marduk regarded favorably the salvation, that is, the savior of his people, his victorious work, and his righteous heart, going toward his city Babylon as a friend and companion at his side.”

Zerubbabel claimed to be of the Jewish royal family, and the average Christian thinks of him, if at all, as King Zerubbabel. But in reality he was the tirshatha (the Persian governor), whose job was to act on behalf of Cyrus. Zerubbabel’s dubious claim to Jewish royalty served to give him authority over the natives.

A clue found in the Jewish scriptures that unintentionally reveals that the Jews or Yehudim were not natives of Palestine but came from Babylon is the tale of Abram or Abraham, who in the story traveled from the land of the Chaldees (Chaldeans) to Judea. Supposedly he did this trek about 2000 B.C. to become “the father of the Jews.” But Chaldea did not exist then—it is the name of the Neo-Babylonian empire at the time of the alleged “return”—so Abraham is a symbolic “returner” who was been anachronistically shifted into the distant past, where Cyrus’s tall tale needs him to be, as part of the Persian emperor’s Machiavellian manipulations.

Cyrus was very clever, but he was not immortal. He was killed in battle on the eastern front, fighting the Massagetae, a Scythian-like people, in 530 B.C., aged about 71, some historians think. He was embalmed and laid to rest in a tomb of ancient Indo-European style, where he was seen two centuries later by Alexander. His remains were not placed in a “tower of silence” to be taken care of by the buzzards, which shows that either the Achaemenids were not true Zoroastrians, as mentioned above, or that this custom was only adopted in later times.

Cyrus, who, by the way, was Cyrus II, was succeeded by his son Cambyses II, a ruthless ruler plagued by revolts. He only ruled for eight years—apparently dying after accidentally stabbing himself in the thigh with his own knife. Cousin Darius, one of seven Persian princes, seized power and reunited the crumbling empire, then

marked his success with a big monument with an inscription telling about the revolts and saying “Ahuramazda and the other gods helped me”—again showing the Achaemenids did not view Ahuramazda as the only god but merely as the highest god. From the time of Darius, Persian kings were laid to rest in rock tombs. In his tomb inscriptions at Naqsh-e Rostam, Darius prays for Ahuramazda and “the gods” to protect him, his dynasty and his inscriptions.

Darius’s inscriptions pray for the protection of the royal house and the country from foreign armies, famine and “the lie.” However, “the lie” in Zoroastrianism is the sin of disobeying the word of god, by his people, accepting the “king of kings” or shahanshah as the viceroy of God on Earth. Persians did not pray for personal benefit, according to Herodotus, but only for the good of the king, the people and the country. Evidently they were well brainwashed by that time.

Establishment historians have the *idée fixe* that the leaders of imperial Persia, ruthless soldiers on the battlefield, became cream puffs in matters religious. Out of pure kindness and generosity, they rebuilt temples and restored gods that had been suppressed, figuring the subject people would be grateful and all would be hunky-dory. Such a notion is unrealistic. The gods restored and the rituals allowed were such as suited the conqueror. It is absurd to imagine that the restored priesthood was independent. The priests were agents of the emperor, granted their privileged positions to make sure rebellions did not happen.

The Jews called Cyrus a messiah—God’s anointed—even though, as a gentile, he was not descended from David according to the myth—which suggests that “messiah” was a newly coined word and the legend of King David had not yet been invented by the Persian propagandists.⁴ ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Herod. 1:105; *ibid.*, 2:104; *ibid.*, 3:91; *ibid.*, 4:39; *ibid.*, 7:89.

2 Sand, Shlomo, *The Invention of the Jewish People*, Verso, Brooklyn, NY, 2009.

3 Drower, Mrs. E.S., *Mandeans*. “Both Jews and Chaldeans are called Yahudai in Mandaean scripts, showing that they were considered one nation by the Mandeans. . . . Nebuchadnezzar is called a Yahudai.”

4 Isaiah 44:28, 45:13.

JOHN TIFFANY is the editor of TBR. For decades he has been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, law, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies. John is also the author of *Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament* (softcover, 169 pages, #656, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu. or see www.BarnesReview.com).



Zoroastrian Elements in the Jewish Scriptures Imply Persian Origins

When the ancient Persian intelligence service created the Jews, almost inevitably elements of their own orthodox Zoroastrian faith were implanted into the new religion. Life after death, resurrection, eternal rewards and punishments, and the existence of a heaven, imagined as a sort of garden (“paradise” is the Persian word for a garden or park), hell, Jehovah (Ahura Mazda), Satan (Ahriman), angels with names, an End of Time and the coming of a messiah—these concepts were all first revealed to the followers of Zarathustra and carried over to the concocted Jewish religion.

In the Dead Sea Scrolls, we find, as among the Persians, the principle of the two powers openly expressed: “The God of Knowledge has created man too govern the world, and has appointed for him two spirits in which to walk until the time of visitation: the spirits of truth and [the spirit of] falsehood.”

In both faiths, the End Times will be marked by a war of the sons of Light against the sons of Darkness, when affliction will come on Earth and great carnage among the nations.

In the end, good will be victorious. It will be a time of salvation for the people of God, an age of dominion for the members of His company, and of everlasting destruction for the company of Satan.

Then the heavens and Earth will listen to His messiah. His spirit will hover and renew the faithful with His power. He liberates the captives, restores sight to the blind and straightens the bent.

A golden age will be born, to last forever, and there will be no old man, for all will be as children and youths. And all this was expected to happen at any moment as the Jewish or Persian state and nation vanished rapidly away.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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KING OF POLAND

It is no secret that, of all the European peoples today, those of Eastern Europe have retained much more of a traditional sense of identity and moral values. They have been at the vanguard of rejecting the genocidal invasion of African and Middle Eastern “refugees,” who are threatening the continued existence of Western civilization. One recent example occurred in Poland, one of the few remaining Catholic confessional states. When Poland still was ruled by kings, there was long never any earthly queen, as the Polish people formally had made the Blessed Virgin Mary their queen some centuries ago. In November 2016, all the Catholic bishops of Poland, in the presence of President Andrzej Duda, recognized Jesus Christ as the King of Poland. Far from being a mere religious sentiment, the action—which flies in the face of the social decay introduced by the culture destroyers—is also a highly political act with consequences for the government, which now has a higher moral obligation to conform to traditional values, to the benefit of the people. Take that, George Soros!

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MISSING HUMAN RACE?

According to recent scientific study, Melanesians—people from New Guinea and surrounding islands—apparently carry DNA unrelated to any known current or extinct race of man. Researcher Ryan Bohlender reported, “We’re missing a population or we’re misunderstanding something about the relationships,” states *Science News*. The hypothesis is that there is an unknown third branch of the hominid family tree of ancient humans, along with Neanderthals and Denisovans. Much is still speculation, as little is known about the extent of genetic diversity among the latter two extinct races. One theory suggests the unknown Melanesian ancestors may be a group of Denisovans who branched off early enough from those in Siberia to develop significant genetic distinctiveness. What is certain, however, is that advances in DNA studies are uncovering fascinating mysteries about human origins.

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ANCIENT IDENTITY POLITICS

Science magazine reports on “game-changer” research into the genetic origins of Polynesians—not to be confused with Melanesians, above. DNA studies now suggest that the Polynesians originated from an East Asian population a mere

3,000 years ago, “hopscothching” past the Melanesians and their islands to settle farther out into the Pacific. Interbreeding with Melanesians seems to have occurred only much later, when the Melanesians—probably men—first ventured farther east, as well. Tribal consciousness seems to have played a part in the rather late race-mixing. “Farmers [like the Polynesians] move in and don’t mix much with the hunter-gatherers,” says evolutionary geneticist Mark Thomas of University College London. “We see this again and again and again” elsewhere in the world.” More evidence that maintaining racial distinctiveness is a normal human practice, and that multi-racial mutts generally appear in significant numbers only late in a society’s development, either creating or exacerbating racial and social decline.

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“TRUMP EFFECT”

The election of billionaire Donald J. Trump to the presidency of the United States is having a far-reaching effect on popular politics worldwide. Nationalist movements have taken courage from “the Donald’s” surprising victory over archcriminal Hillary Clinton last November. One example is a billboard from Montenegro, put up by a pro-Russian, pro-Serbian movement and depicting Trump alongside Russian President Vladimir Putin, with the dual-language message, “Let’s make the world great again—together!” Definitely a worthwhile message. But the so-called “Trump effect” is not confined just to remote areas of the globe like Montenegro. In Bulgaria, a pro-Russian president was elected by a large majority, while nationalist candidates in Austria, France and Italy, as well as numerous nationalist and populist parties across Europe, are making sudden noticeable gains. A town in Germany has taken its cue from Trump and even built a wall to isolate the troublesome invaders being housed within its city limits.

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HITLER’S HOME

Much to the chagrin of looney-leftie “anti-fascists” in Austria, the home where Adolf Hitler’s mother died will not be obliterated from human memory quite yet. The current owner has decided instead to put money into restoring the building at Bluetenstrasse 9 in Urfahr, a neighborhood of Linz, Austria, on the north side of the Danube. Hitler was extremely devoted to his mother. Many people may be more familiar with the boyhood house in Leonding, just west of Linz, at Michaelsbergstrasse 16, which the Fuehrer’s father had purchased. Today, what was once a humble home houses the village’s burial service facility. The grave of Hitler’s parents, Alois and Klara, lies in a nearby cemetery, albeit now unmarked below a large tree, as an overly zealous priest decided to punish the parents a few years ago for the



NOT ALL ROSY FOR FRAU HAVERBECK

The pogrom against “holocaust deniers” is increasing in ferocity—not to mention insanity. Last October, Ursula Haverbeck, who made international news by pointing out the scientific flaws of the Holo-hoax on German national television, was tried and convicted again for her defense of the truth. The woman judge in the trial declared Haverbeck incorrigible and basically came unhinged as proceedings continued, sentencing Frau H. to 11 months in prison without probation. In November, yet another conviction resulted for similar activity—this time with a punishment of two-and-a-half years’ imprisonment for writing publicly that Auschwitz was a work camp and not a death camp. Aside from numerous conferences Haverbeck has given about the true nature of internment camps run by the Nazis, she has also had the courage to direct her views in a letter to the Central Council of Jews in Germany, who were not amused. The intrepid octogenarian remains free for the moment, as she appeals these travesties of justice.

alleged sins of the son by removing the gravestone. Actually, Hitler lived in four different places in Linz. The other two are at Huemerstrasse 6 and Humboldtstrasse 31. All but Leonding can be seen on foot in less than two hours while enjoying other sights of the former capital of the Holy Roman Empire, and Leonding can be reached in 30 minutes with the streetcar from the main railway station. Our thanks to our German friends at *National Journal* for the sightseeing information.

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TÖBEN’S TROUBLES

Late in 2016, our own contributing editor, Fredrick Töben, was denied his appeal against Zionist Jews in the press, who publicly defamed him, by an Australian court which presumed to read Töben’s mind. The unjust judges declared that Dr. Töben was not trying to obtain justice against his calumniators, but rather seeking a forum from which to espouse his “holocaust denial.” The judges, of course, got their clairvoyant messages wrong. Australia’s equivalent to Rupert Murdoch trashed the mild-mannered scholar’s good name but is “untouchable,” because he is Jewish. While the formerly “Chosen People” enjoy great success and acceptance Down Under—including increasing control of government positions by the tiny minority—they nevertheless scream bloody persecution any time they can use it to get a few shekels, just as they do in the United States. Töben is appealing to the High Court, Australia’s supreme court.

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GUILTY OF HERESY?

Pope Francis has caused no lack of confusion and consternation among the world’s Catholics with both his bizarre, off-the-cuff remarks to reporters and his seeming departure from traditional Catholic teaching, especially re-

garding sexual morality. Now, four cardinals—“princes of the Church”—have gone public with a formal request for clarification of doctrine, which they submitted to Francis. The pontiff’s encyclical letter, *Amoris Laetitia*, appears to turn Christ’s teaching on its head regarding the prohibition of divorce and remarriage and consequent exclusion from the sacraments. The cardinals want the pope to explain how his views accord with established teaching. When their private letter went unanswered, the prelates took the rare step of publicizing it. Francis, known for his autocratic style, was said to be “boiling with rage.” If the pope still does not respond, a formal accusation of grave error will be made. That is one step shy of declaring Francis a formal heretic, who would thereby lose his office. The last time such a thing occurred was in the Middle Ages, when John XXII was forced to recant his personally held heretical belief that the souls of the just do not see God until the end of time.

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IMPRISONED PATRIOT

A Frenchman who formerly belonged to *Bloc Identitaire* and now is a regional councilor from the *Front National* party, was recently imprisoned for defending himself against three Muslim criminals, who attacked him with a tire iron in 2014 in front of his wife and two very young sons. While two of the three perpetrators remain inexplicably free, despite significant criminal records, and did not even appear at the man’s trial, the family man was sentenced to jail. His crime? Employing a tear gas canister his wife owned against the thugs, to keep them at bay. This, although the police later had to use tear gas to defend the now-convicted...victim. We wonder that citizens in general tolerate such lunacy.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 52

FRACKING BACTERIA

Scientists have found a new genus of bacteria that have adapted to living in the normally deadly environment of fracking wastewater. Hydraulic fracturing uses a high-pressure, highly toxic mixture of extremely saline brine and poisonous chemicals to extract petroleum and natural gas from underground wells. The wastewater is later pumped into dry wells for disposal. The entire process presents significant harms and dangers to the environment. *Candidatus* “Frackibacter” and 31 other micro-organisms were found to survive in the hostile conditions, which additionally include high heat. Ohio State University researchers believe some found their way from surface ponds, while others may have been present in the subsurface rock. To survive, the organisms produce “osmoprotectants” to keep from bursting. When they die, the osmoprotectants are scavenged by *Halanaerobium* and *Candidatus* Frackibacter, which then provide a food source for “methanogens,” which produce methane as a waste product. Who’d a thunk it?

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ROYAL PASSINGS

While the Poles may not have to worry about the death of their new sovereign, since they have chosen God as their King, other monarchs seem to be dropping like flies these days. In Thailand, King Bhumibol Adulyadej died last October after 70 years on the throne—the longest-reigning monarch. The king of what was formerly known as Siam was, as most royal sovereigns, a stabilizing force and symbol of national identity in the country throughout multiple government coups and other troubles. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn will succeed, but decadent Western political forces and culture destroyers may use the end of Bhumibol’s era as an opportunity to exploit and degrade Thailand even more, especially as the Philippines moves away from U.S. overlordship. About the same time, King Kigeli V, the exiled king of Rwanda, passed to his eternal reward in Washington, D.C. The physically imposing ruler was actively engaged in humanitarian and charitable concerns, especially to help his fellow Rwandans. Kigeli was a highly cultured man, a devout Roman Catholic and the last anointed African king. He is quoted as having said, “Monarchy is a part of the state; it should exist to serve the people and create concession among warring political factions.”

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TALMUDIC TRASH

At the other end of the cultural scale are notorious passages from the Jewish Talmud, which most Jews revere more than the five Mosaic books of the Bible, although the former is a hodge-podge collection of legalistic wrangling by rabbis to justify living in contradiction to the Ten Commandments and other laws handed down by Moses. Unknown to most

non-Jews, the Talmud promotes the enslavement and killing of non-Jews and the abominable practices of sodomy and child-rape, which are highly prevalent among all classes of Jewry. The book also admits that the god of Talmudic Jews is Lucifer, not the one, true God professed in the Bible. It likewise condones the practice of sacrificing children to the demon, Moloch, so long as a Jew does not both offer the child as a sacrifice and throw it into the fire. “If he gave it to Moloch but did not cause it to pass through the fire, or the reverse, he incurs no penalty, unless he does both.” These are the reasons why Jews were so often expelled from countries in past times.

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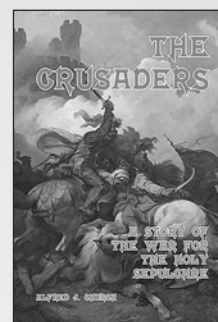
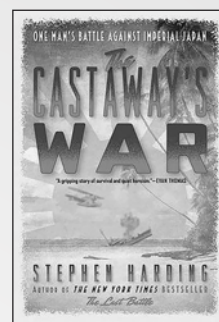
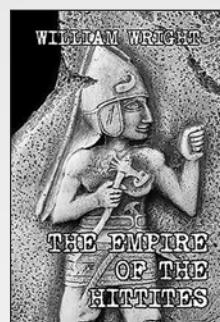
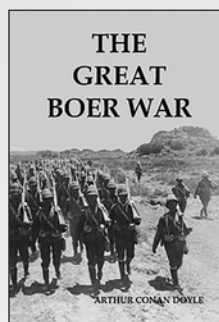
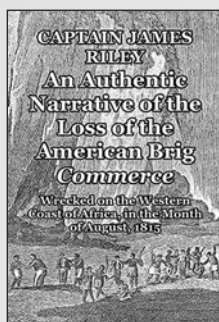
HOMOSEXUALISM SPREADING

In our day, sadly, which has mostly abandoned the transcendent values of Christianity and Western civilization, the degrading perversions listed above are spreading at an alarming rate within the general population, putting the lie to the homosexuals’ claim that they are “born that way.” In fact, homosexuality arises almost always because of a domineering mother and emotionally or physically absent father, as a psychological reaction to sexual abuse or as an extension of a morally dissipated lifestyle. The United Kingdom’s National Office for Statistics recently published a report showing that homosexuality, bisexuality and “pansexuality” (whatever that means) have increased in recent years in that country by 45%, especially among young people. While some of that “growth” may reflect less-inhibited self-reporting, it nevertheless points to growing societal and racial suicide, due to the destruction of stable, natural families and traditional moral values, not to mention the deliberate feminization of men and boys through social and chemical means. It is not a statistic of which to be proud.

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OUR SUN IS A STAR

Many people’s work was needed to prove that the Sun is a star. The first person we know of to suggest that the Sun is a star up close (or, conversely, that stars are suns far away) was Anaxagoras, around 450 B.C. It was again suggested by Aristarchus of Samos, but this idea did not catch on. About 1800 years later, around 1590 A.D., Giordano Bruno hypothesized the same thing. Finally, in 1838, Friedrich Bessel for the first time measured the distance to a star, without any assumptions about their nature, and found it to be enormous, using the concept of parallax viewing. Distances to other stars followed. Soon, people calculated the true brightness of stars, corrected for their distance to us, and discovered them to be about as bright as the Sun. When other things about the Sun were also found to be like those of stars, such as its surface temperature and chemical composition, then the proof was finally there that the Sun is a star. The Sun is now classified as a G2V star: a main-sequence dwarf star of moderate temperature.



FASCINATING BOOKS ON A WIDE ARRAY OF HISTORICAL TOPICS FROM TBR

An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce

NEW! By Captain James Riley. The incredible true story of an American ship's crew taken into slavery by Arab slave traders of northwestern Africa after being wrecked on that continent's west coast, has riveted, fascinated and horrified readers since its first publication 200 years ago. Riley's detailed and fascinating descriptions of his experiences mirrored that suffered by more than a million Europeans who were captured by the Barbary pirates. Softcover, 352 pages, #742, \$15.

The Great Boer War

NEW! By Arthur Conan Doyle. Better known for his Sherlock Holmes books, this Conan Doyle history book was one of the first complete chronicles of the Anglo-Boer War—written as it happened. First published in 1902, Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict became to be measured. Doyle admits the Boers were better fighters than the armies of Bonaparte. Softcover, reset with two dozen unique and rare pictures from the conflict, oversized. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, \$15.

The Empire of the Hittites

NEW! By William Wright. Decipherment of Hittite inscriptions by Prof. Archibald Henry Sayce. Written by a senior biblical scholar at the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, this book has its roots in the author's investigations of a series of inscriptions he discovered near Damascus in the Mideast. Convinced that he had found the first reference to the Hittites outside the Bible, the author then produced the first major work on the Hittite culture. A great read about a forgotten White powerhouse. Softcover, 214 pages, completely reformatted, #743, \$12.

Among the Headhunters: An Extraordinary WWII Story of Survival in the Burmese Jungle

NEW! By Robert Lyman. Flying the notorious "Hump" route between India and China in 1943, a twin-engine plane crashed in a dense mountain jungle, deep within Japanese-held territory. Among the passengers was CBS journalist Eric Sevareid, an OSS operative who was also a Soviet double agent and Gen. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell's personal advisor. Against the odds, all but one of the 21 people aboard the doomed aircraft survived. To this day it remains the largest civilian evacuation of an aircraft by parachute. But they fell from the frying pan into the fire. The

shocked survivors discovered that they had arrived in wild country dominated by notorious headhunters who practiced slavery and human sacrifice. Japanese soldiers lay close by, too. *Among the Headhunters* tells—for the first time—the true story of their adventures. Released June 2016. Hardback, 304 pages, #738, \$18.

The Castaway's War: One Man's Battle Against Imperial Japan

NEW! On July 5, 1943, the destroyer *USS Strong* was hit by a Japanese torpedo. The explosion broke the destroyer nearly in half. Scores of sailors went into the ocean as the ship sank. Severely injured, Lt. Hugh Miller survived three days at sea and eventually landed on a Japanese-occupied island. Miller, severely injured, believed he was going to die. But Miller didn't die. He survived and launched a one-man war against the island's occupiers. Based on official American and Japanese histories, personal memoirs and exclusive interviews with the story's key participants. Hardback, 320 pages, #736, \$26.

The Crusaders: The War for the Holy Sepulchre

NEW! By Alfred J. Church. Too many people think the Crusades were "bald Christian aggressions against the Muslims of the Mideast." Here is a wonderful retelling of the stories of the First, Third and Eighth Crusades, narrated by a fictional "wandering Jew" (cursed to live until the Second Coming of Christ). This classic work takes the reader on an epic rollercoaster ride of the triumphs, tribulations and ultimate defeat of the European counterattack against the rampant Muslim aggression that had seized the Christian lands in the Mideast—lands that had been Christian for hundreds of years before Muhammad was even born! The author explains how the Islamic military conquest of huge areas of the Byzantine empire sparked off the call to crusade, and then weaves the story of some of the most famous characters and events of the Crusades. The reader also discovers the full tragedy of the ill-fated "Children's Crusade" and much more. Softcover, 175 pages, #746, \$15.

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LOST MOTHERLAND OF THE PACIFIC

LONGTIME RESEARCHER DISCUSSES FINDINGS ON MU



Col. James Churchward (1851-1936) wrote a series of books about what he considered to have been the lost Pacific Ocean continent of Mu in the late 1920s and onward. He was also an investor, engineer and fisherman. While many, especially in the establishment, pooh-pooh his findings as “pseudoscience,” there is evidence indicating there is some validity to his theories.

EVEN BEFORE ATLANTIS, legend has it, was a lost civilization whose name has come down to us as Lemuria, or Mu for short. Although this is controversial, an amazing amount of evidence indicates Mu was real.

By Frank Joseph

James M. Churchward was born February 23, 1851, in England, from an old and respected Devonshire family. He was educated at Oxford and Sandhurst Military College, where he became a student of engineering. In his 20th year, he married Mary Stephanson, and the newly wedded couple sailed to India when the young Churchward was transferred to Delhi. He subsequently earned the rank of colonel in a regiment of Her Majesty's Lancers, to which he was attached until his military retirement.

Before then, he spied on potential insurgents for British Army Intelligence while aiding the Indians in famine relief. After the success of these rescue efforts, he was approached by a rishi, the high priest of a Hindu monastery in a valley near the headwaters of the Brahmaputra River.

“When he saw one day that I was trying to decipher a peculiar bas-relief,” Churchward recalled 50 years later, “he showed me how to solve the puzzle of those inscriptions and offered to give me lessons which would fit me for still more difficult work.”¹

The rishi told him about a set of inscribed tablets purportedly describing the lost prehistory of India. Monastery regulations forbade outsiders from handling these documents, but the British officer argued that their state of



Mind-boggling Nan Madol (a portion of which is shown above) on Temwen Island in remote Pohnpei, in the Eastern Caroline Islands in the Pacific Ocean, 2,300 miles south of Japan, may be a remnant of Lemurian civilization. It is the only ancient city ever built on a coral reef. Half submerged, it is a complex marvel of ancient engineering, and no one can figure out how this “city” of 92 artificial islets was conceived and built. There are no records telling when Nan Madol was constructed, why it was built on top of a reef, where the stones came from, or how they were transported and put into place. A similar mysterious site is on Malden Island, 3,000 miles away.

deterioration was already so advanced, both men should endeavor at least to copy the written narrative for the sake of preservation. Following two years of study, Churchward mastered the dead language in which the fragile texts were composed, and, together with his older mentor, the documents gradually yielded a translation over the next several months.

The tablets related that an immense land-mass once existed in the Pacific Ocean from very ancient times. Here, man built the first organized society, known as Lemuria, or Mu, the motherland of civilization, in a low-lying, tropical country, much of it close to the equator. The population lived in small fishing villages or on farms. Cities were not unknown, but they were more ceremonial than urban centers. Step pyramids, temples, plazas and other examples of sacred architecture were rectilinear and oriented to various positions of the Sun. A theocracy of solar cult priest-kings held sway for thousands of years, during which high levels of spiritual and cultural achievement were reached. Lemurian missionaries spread the enlightened tenets of their religion to east and west, while their fellow countrymen enjoyed many generations of peace and plenty.

DISASTER STRIKES

About 12,000 years ago, however, the Earth was shaken by violent convulsions, and the kingdom of Mu suffered a natural catastrophe. Its lands were broken up by a series of major earthquakes, then sank almost entirely beneath the sea. Some South Pacific islands today are the small, scattered remnants of that once mighty empire.

Its people were not annihilated, however. Some survivors sailed as far afield as the Bay of Bengal, where they sparked civilization in India for the first time. Eventually, the immigrants were assimilated, but their story survived in the crumbling records gingerly handled by the English officer and the aged priest.

“These tablets gave me the first hint about Mu,” Churchward recalled, “and sent me on a worldwide search.”² He resigned his commission in 1880 to begin hunting for additional evidence beyond India. Divorcing his wife, Churchward journeyed alone across Southeast Asia, then throughout Polynesia, when such travels were far more arduous, time consuming and hazardous than they are today. Through the auspices of the British consul in Samoa, who happened to be his cousin, the

colonel sailed to the remote, seldom-visited Micronesian island of Pohnpei, with its ancient stone city, and New Zealand, where he learned oral traditions of the lost motherland first hand from Maori chieftains.

During 1883, he journeyed to western Tibet, then joined as an expedition member to Mongolia and Siberia. Everywhere he went, he asked indigenous people if they ever heard of a place called Mu or Lemuria. Mostly, they responded with blank stares or shrugged shoulders. But sometimes his inquiry elicited hostile reactions. While questioning a South Sea islander about his tribal origins, the native unexpectedly erupted into ferocious behavior, shouting angry imprecations accompanied by violent gestures against a perceived taboo in the name, “La-Mu-Ra.”

THE SEARCH EXPANDS

Startling as such encounters may have been, they nonetheless tended to confirm the fundamental authenticity of the Indian rishi’s disintegrating tablets. Churchward eventually became fluent in the Tamil tongue of Sri Lanka, as well as Maori and various other Polynesian languages, and was thus able to converse on a familiar basis with many of the native people he sought out. Through the age-old stories of a great flood they described, he began to trace the cultural outlines of a sunken realm described in the Hindu source materials.

After World War I, Churchward purchased a 10-acre estate in Lakewood, Connecticut, where he began compiling 50 years’ worth of research and travel notes. The result was his *Lost Continent of Mu*, released in 1926, when he was 73 years old. It became an instant, popular success, eventually selling hundreds of thousands of copies. Early reviews in such prestigious publications as *The New York Times* and *Seattle Post Intelligencer* were fulsome in their praise.

CHURCHWARD’S THEORIES DISMISSED?

Fame soon degenerated into controversy, however, as scientific opinion began to mount against his claims for a lost continent in the Pacific. He was soon ridiculed by his colleagues and the press. Only later in the 20th century did oceanographers confirm that a relatively small “continental island” did exist in the South China Sea until it succumbed to a deluge about 7,000 or more years ago, when humans could have conceivably been occupying it, given Australia’s earliest occupation going back around 70,000 years.

The map Churchward published in his book outlining a formerly continental landmass bears an uncanny resemblance to what scientists have since defined as the “Pacific Superswell.” This is a vast region of shallower sea

depths, volcanoes, seamounts and seismic activity beginning at the East Pacific Rise, with its axis leading westward until it dominates much of the Central Pacific Ocean. At one time standing about 150 feet above water, the extensive territory was entirely flooded when melting glaciers unloosed global flooding with the close of the last glaciation. A resulting 300-foot rise in worldwide sea levels inundated the “superswell” 11,700 years ago, approximating the 12,000-years date cited in the Hindu monastery tablets for the deluge that destroyed Mu.

This motherland of mankind had supposedly arisen about 38,000 years before in a period coinciding with Europe’s Upper Paleolithic, or Late Stone Age, famous for its cave art in southwestern France. During subsequent millennia, the inhabitants of Mu, Churchward concluded, developed the first high culture. Although dismissed as an invented fantasy by skeptics, his account had actually been preceded by more than 2,000 years. The term “Lemuria” was used for the first time in recorded history by the Romans. It belonged to their oldest ceremony, conducted annually every May 9th, 11th and 13th.

Somewhat like our Halloween, the Lemuria was intended to propitiate the restless spirits of persons who died violently or prematurely, because they were preceded by an ancestral people, who perished tragically when their distant homeland, known by the same name, was overwhelmed by a natural catastrophe in a little-known sea far to the east. At the conclusion of the Roman Lemuria, small effigies representing the untimely deceased were tossed into the River Tiber, signifying their demise in the Great Flood. They were referred to as the *lemures*, from which the ritual derived its name, and, according to myth, were supposed to have had large, glowing eyes, like a peculiar kind of primate late 19th century zoologists associated with the Latin ghosts. Consequently, scientists resurrected the concept of a “lost continent” to explain the monkey-like lemurs’ otherwise unaccountable distribution from Madagascar to Borneo.

Roman geographers before these Victorian scholars had made a clear distinction between Lemuria and Atlantis, which was believed to have dominated the Atlantic Ocean before its own, subsequent destruction, and never figured into any religious activity; the latter once ruled the west; the former was somewhere much farther away, in the east. The famous geographer Strabo referred to Lemuria as *Taprobane*, the “beginning of another world” (one of numerous different names for the motherland), located 20 days’ sail from the southern tip of India. A number of unspecified islands, probably the Cocos, were supposedly passed *en route* to the large island with its 500 towns.

It was known even earlier to Euhemerus, a prominent Greek thinker, whose discovery and translation of sacred

writings in various parts of the Peloponnesus gained him the patronage of Kassander, ruler of Macedonia, in 301 B.C. The texts described the supposedly true origin of the gods, not atop Mount Olympus, but in a great kingdom many months' sail across a remote ocean to the east. Kassander provided a manned expedition in search of the obscure civilization, which Euhemerus and crew eventually located and visited.

They called it *Panachaea*, and reported that its inhabitants "excel in piety, and honor the gods with the most magnificent sacrifices and with remarkable votive offerings of silver and gold. There is also on the island, situated on an exceedingly high hill, a sanctuary of Zeus, which was established by him when he was king of all the inhabited world, and was still in the company of men. And in the temple there is a stele of gold on which is inscribed, in summary, in the writing of the Panachaeans, the deeds of Uranus and Kronos and Zeus (i.e., Greek equivalents for native deities)." ³ The inscription went on to recount that Uranus was the first king of the Earth and an outstanding astronomer; hence the title bestowed on him: "Heaven." He was succeeded by Kronos, whose sons, Poseidon and Zeus, traveled the world before they, too, ruled the sea and land, respectively.

Returning to Macedonia, Euhemerus published his report, a *Sacred History*, that partially survived the collapse of the Classical World in the works of another Greek writer Diodorus Siculus. While most modern scholars dismiss the *Sacred History* as nothing more than a fable, perhaps its author might have found a remnant of Lemuria, perhaps like Easter Island, whose inhabitants did, in fact, have writing of their own, just as the Panachaeans were said to have possessed.

Lemuria was allegedly the first global civilization, and Euhemerus referred to Panachaea as an *oikumene*, or ecumenical power that ruled the whole Earth in the depths of prehistory. The very name "Panachaea" suggests as much. It is Greek for the home of all primeval peoples; from *pan* for "all," and *Achaea*, by which Greece was known in Pre-Classical times; i.e., the bronze age. Appropriately, *Panachaea* was also a title belonging to Athena, the goddess who bequeathed the civilized arts to mankind. She, of course, was a Nordic conception, and Churchward writes that Mu was a multi-racial state, but dominated by a native Caucasian people.

In evidence, he cites Kahiki, the Hawaiian Lemuria, as described in an ancient creation chant, the *Kumulipo*: "a land with a strange language is Kahiki. Kanakas (men of our Hawaiian race) are not in Kahiki. One kind of man is in Kahiki—the Haole (white man). He is like a god. I am like a man."⁴

Kahiki's inhabitants did not immigrate from outside the Pacific, but originated there. Hence the story of their



Megaliths of Tonga Amaze Scholars

Above, the famous Ha'amonga 'a Maui trilithon on one of the 176 islands that make up the Polynesian kingdom of Tonga. The name means "carrying stick or burden of Maui." Maui, pronounced as three syllables: ma-oo-ee, is a Polynesian demigod, whose name is variously interpreted as "to live," "to subsist," or it may refer to beauty and strength, or "the left hand" or "turning aside." The Maui legend probably contains a larger number of ancient myths than that of any other character in the mythology of any people. The trilithon was built by the mysterious Lapita nation, who were in Tonga before the Polynesians arrived, and has some interesting astronomical alignments. The Ha'amonga sits in the estate of Heketa of the Tui Tonga or Ancient Kings. Heketa was the capital before it was moved to Mu'a. The name "Mu'a" harks back to "Mu," the shorter name of Lemuria. Below, a langi "pyramid" of Tonga. Langis resemble the bases of Egyptian pyramids. The stones can weigh 12 to 30 tons. "Langi" means "sky" or "heaven."



autochthonous creation in Kahiki/Mu. With the loss of that earthly paradise, they moved throughout Polynesia and Southeast Asia, across the Indian Ocean, up the Persian Gulf and into Iraq, leaving traces of their myth among various peoples along the way. They finally resettled between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, where their tradition was preserved but distorted over the millennia by local influences.

Tracing their long trek, Dr. Stephen Oppenheimer followed specific Eurasian genetic marker lines, both nuclear and mitochondrial, spreading from an area of ocean south of Thailand, across India and into Mesopotamia, and beyond to Central Europe. He was preceded in 1933 by the great Scottish mythologist Lewis Spence: "It may be that the fair race of Lemuria, after the submergence of the main land-masses of that continent, seeking refuge from an area tormented by cataclysm, made their way northward and westward by slow degrees by Micronesia, to Japan and thence to the Asiatic mainland."⁵

Belief in a pre-Polynesian white race from some idyllic homeland is widespread throughout the Pacific. The natives of Male Kula (or Malakula) greeted late 18th century Europeans as "Ambat"; the same name applied to an aboriginal race of fair-skinned people in New Hebrides.

Knat was the legendary white hero of Motu Island, in the Banks Group. The *agalo i mae* were red-haired, light-complected "ghosts of war" described as "immigrants," who arrived at North Mala, in the Solomon Islands, the same tradition preserved at Vanua Leva, in the Banks. In the Pumatotus and Tahiti there are traditions of red-headed women with blue eyes who rose up from the floor of a lagoon, the mythical rendition of a historical occurrence; namely, the emergence of survivors from the Lemurian flood.

According to the Hawaiian *Kumulipo* (creation chant), a people actually known as the "Mu," or Menehune, originated in Helani, "the unstable land in the deep blue sea," an apt characterization of geologically "unstable" Lemuria. A story from the Hawaiian island of Kauai relates that the king of the white-skinned Mu-Menehune opposed mixed marriages between his people and the Polynesians. Having failed to sufficiently discourage these relations, "he called the men and their first-born sons together and told them that on the next night all the Menehune would leave the island, so that their racial purity would be maintained. The Menehune men were not allowed to take their Hawaiian spouses or their younger children with them."⁶

The tale recalls an admonition by the Polynesia sea-god Tangaroa, who exhorted his people to "keep their skins white like their minds."⁷ The Menehune-Mu were not mythical creatures, but actually appeared in a census during the reign of Kaumuali around 1820, when 65 out

of 2,000 residents in the Wainiha Valley were counted as Menehune. They lived away from others in their own community called Laau, or "forest."

The ubiquitous Polynesian demigod Tane is described in numerous oral traditions as red haired. His people were characterized by the Maoris as *karakako*, "white." Spence quotes an old Maori who remembered traditions of the *Iwi Atua*, original inhabitants of New Zealand: "In appearance, some of them were very much like the Maori people of today; others resembled the *paketa* (or whites). The color of most of them was *kiri puwhero* (ruddy complected), and their hair had the red or golden tinge which we call *uru-kehu*. Some had black eyes, some blue, like fair-skinned Europeans."⁸

The light-skinned Morioris were allegedly the builders of irrigation terraces, hilltop fortifications, and monumental stone walls. A blond people, the Patupaiarke, spread throughout the world from their sunken homeland in Hawaiiki, according to tribal elders of the Ngatimaniapoto.

Similarly, the Gilbert Islanders of Micronesia have traditions of a blond-haired people, the Matang, who spread across the ocean following a cataclysm that destroyed their opulent homeland during the ancient past. Genetic traces of the Matang resurface occasionally among natives of the Solomon Islands, especially in Malaita, where light-haired natives may yet be encountered. Spence hastens to add that these untypical individuals represent the recurrence of a recessive type, "are indigenous, and not European hybrids."⁹

He was supported by a Christian missionary who lived among various South Seas natives during the 19th century. Percy Smith observed:

All through the race, wherever we meet with it, we find a strain of light-colored people who are not albinos, but have quite light hair and fair complexions. With the Maoris, this strain often runs in families for many generations. At other times, it appears as a probable revision to the original type from which this strain was derived. There are also traditions among the Maoris of a race of "gods" called *Pakahakeha*, who are said always to live in the sea and are white in complexion—hence the name *Pakeha* they gave to the white man on first becoming acquainted with us in the 18th century.¹⁰

Pakeha bears a striking resemblance to the Hopi *Pahana*, the Arizona Indians' "lost white brother", possessor of a missing piece from the stone tablet their ancestors managed to salvage from the oceanic homeland before its inundation. It seems likewise similar to *Pakoyoc*, the light-skinned hereditary class of Inca rulers, who traced their lineage back to Viracocha, or "Sea Foam," the fair-complected, red-haired culture-bearer who arrived in Peru following a great flood. The New Zealand *Pakeha*,

North American *Pahana* and South American *Pakoyoc*, despite the vast distances separating them, appear to have been nothing more than local linguistic inflections on the identity of the same Caucasians from a realm now under the sea.

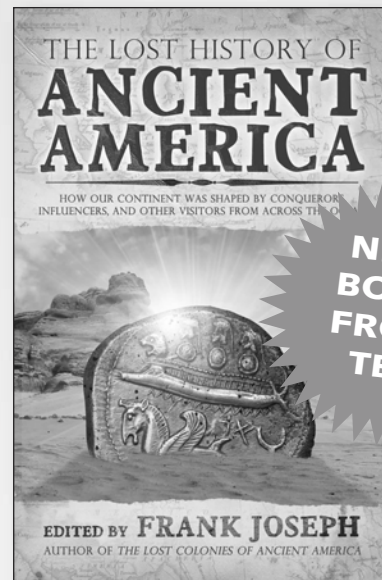
The Maori *Pakahakeha* is even more cogent to our investigation of that lost Pacific civilization. Churchward stated that *keh* in the Lemurian language signified the people of Mu. In Maori, “pakahakeha” means “moon-like,” or “skin like moonlight.” Another early 20th century mythologist specializing in New Zealand prehistory, James Cowan, believed that the infrequency of light-haired individuals among the native inhabitants represented “the remnants of an immeasurably ancient fair-haired people who have left a strain of *uru-kehu*, or blondness, in mostly Maori tribes.”¹¹

The Pakahakeha were said to have been great builders of monumental stonework. On the islands of Kosrae and Truk, they were revered as the *Kona*, or the *Pinari*, the “first men,” native to the Buka Passage Area. By whatever name they were known across the Pacific islands, Haiviki was their sunken homeland, according, for example, to the elders of Ngatimaniapoto.

The fair-complected Niwareka, wife of the Maori god Mataora, belonged to a golden-haired people who introduced weaving and woodworking. “That this myth applies to the remnants of an old civilization whose people dwelt in a remote, or submerged, island,” Spence emphasized, “can scarcely be questioned. We are therefore thrown back on the hypothesis that the Lemurians were a white race having an extremely ancient development within the Oceanic area.”¹² He further concluded that this lost white race created mankind’s premiere civilization, referenced as the Garden of Eden described in Genesis, although grossly distorted by the moralizing authors of the Old Testament.

According to Churchward, “Mu was symbolized as a tree, the Tree of Life. One of the names given to Mu was Tree of Life. The sacred writings tell us that Mu was the Tree of Life, and that man was its fruit.”¹³ Trace evidence survives throughout Lemurian spheres of influence in the Pacific cultural realm to support his assertion. For example, Hawaiian kings and high priests carry a T-shaped baton known as the “Cross of God,” used, writes native historian, Leinani Melville, “on state occasions or in religious processions when officiating at temple rituals. A *tau* was hewn from a flawless piece of hardwood that had been carefully chosen and blessed by a high priest.”¹⁴ The “Cross of God” and selected wood from which it was made signified the Hawaiians’ own Tree of Life, the *Puka-tala*.

Pohutukawa, a Maori myth variant, was a sacred tree growing at the center of Limu’s sunken palace, “from which the spirits dropped down into the chasm that led



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under the sea to spirit land,” according to anthropologist Jan Knappert.¹⁵ Both Hawaiian and Maori accounts describe the land in which this tree was venerated as the paradisiacal birthplace of mankind, from which humans spread throughout the world. They were not driven out by divine wrath, but forced to leave when *Kahiki-hom-nua-kele*, *Kapakapaua-a-Kane*, *Pali-ilu*, or any of the many other descriptive titles by which the Pacific Eden was known disappeared beneath the sea to become the realm of the dead. Missing from most Polynesian traditions, however, is any association with a “fall” of some kind from heavenly grace. The moralistic version in Genesis seems to be a particularly Hebrew inflection, in which guilt was used by the priests to control their congregations.

Churchward’s statement that “the word *tau* (*ta-oo*) is one of the few of the motherland that has been handed down” appears borne out in *Hora-nui-a-Tau*, “the Great Out-Stretched Land of Tau,” and *Hau-papa-nui-a-Tau*, “the Hilly Land of Tau.”¹⁶ In Maori folk tradition, these were the homelands from which the *Tangata-Whenua* (phonetically reminiscent of the distant Menehune of Hawaii), the original inhabitants of New Zealand, arrived in the ancient past. Churchward went on to write that “among the South Sea Islanders, the constellation of the Southern Cross is called *Tau-ha*.”¹⁷ The Hawaiians referred to the same constellation by the provocative name of *Humu*. Their *tau*-shaped “Cross of God,” described above, was known as the *ta-ha-oo*. Nearly 3,000 miles from Hawaii, a colossal pyramidal platform, the *Tauhala*, stands in Mu’a, an ancient port city on the Polynesian island of Tonga.

An elaborate T is repeated in Australoid bark painting. It encloses seven sparkling figures corresponding to the Pleiades. In aboriginal myth, the constellation belonged to a group of spirits, the Muramura, which combines the names of the sunken Motherland with that of the Sun-god, Ra. They created human beings by smoothing out the limbs of unformed beasts, then gave them the first rites of initiation into sacred mysteries. The Muramura traveled over the world before being drawn up into the night sky by a long hair cord. Their name (a contraction of Mu, the motherland, and the Egyptian Sun-god, Ra), function as creators of human life, and being world travelers emphasizes their Lemurian identity.

In native oral traditions of the *keilahn aio*, “the other side of yesterday,” Mwaa en Pahdol was an ancestress who brought a special palm tree to the Micronesian island of Pohnpei from her distant homeland. The premiere Lemurian symbol also appears among Hawaii’s Puako petroglyphs. Along the Keo Trail, visitors will find several examples of the engraved T associated with Lono, the fair-haired, white-skinned culture-bearer from a lost kingdom of potent *mana*, or spiritual power. His personal emblem, known as the *Lonomakua*, or “Father Lono,” was a tall,

wooden pole, at the top of which was a cross-piece, forming the same *tau* Churchward insisted symbolized Mu. The portable *Lonomakua* was carried all over the island during the annual Makahiki festival that celebrated his arrival from a sunken kingdom in the ancient past. Lono’s identification with Mu is underscored by his title, *Hu-Mu-hu-Mu-nuku-nuku-apua’a*, which indicates he could “swim” from Mu between its islands like a fish, a reference to his skill as a transoceanic mariner.

[The humuhumunukunukuapua’a is Hawaii’s state fish.—Ed.]

The Tree of Life is a motif recurring in cave art, bronze drums and murals throughout Southeast Asia, such as the ceremonial cloths, called *tampan*, from Lampung, in southern Sumatra. The Dayak natives of Sarawak and North Borneo combine their deluge story with their belief that the first man and woman were born on a paradisiacal island, at the center of which was a holy tree guarded by a dragon. At the woman’s request, her husband stole one of its forbidden fruits, precipitating a global flood. H. Ling Roth’s late 19th century monograph on the Dayaks, cited by Stephen Oppenheimer in his *Eden of the East*, demonstrated their account predated missionary contacts. It lacks specific reference to the lost motherland, but Kumu-Honua, the Hawaiian Adam, is an inescapably Lemurian name. Mu was known throughout Central Polynesia as Bolotu, where the *Pukatala* Tree of Life stood at the island’s very center.

Fruits of the *Pukatala* were said to have bestowed immortality on the first humans. Throughout Polynesia, the sacred red pine was known as *rimu*, which sprang from Mumu-hango. Oppenheimer demonstrated that the Tree of Life myth originated in the Moluccas and spread outward as far as the Near East and the Valley of Mexico in a dispersement that uncannily paralleled some genetic outflow of migrating human populations. His conclusion was foreshadowed by Churchward, who believed that “Mu—the Garden of Eden—was dead and buried beneath the waters.”¹⁸

In his 1970 reappraisal of the colonel’s work, the popular science writer Hans Stefan Santesson concurred: “The Garden of Eden was not located in the Valley of the Euphrates, but instead this selfsame Mu, ‘the motherland of man’.”¹⁹ His conclusion was supported by Polynesian myths, like that of *Pali-uli*, the Hawaiian “Garden of Paradise,” where the earliest humans were created. The name of the first woman in Hawaiian myth was *Iwi*, literally, “the bone.”

In the Samoas and at Rotumah, she was remembered as Iwa. Pre-missionary traditions such as these facilitated modern conversion of the islanders to Christianity. Their story of the Garden of Eden had come back full circle from its deeply prehistoric origins in the South Pacific

to the ancient Near East and 19th century evangelism.

Among the Sumerians, the Garden of Eden became *Dilmun*, in which at least some reference to Mu was not altogether lost. Much later, authors of the Old Testament transformed it into a moral fable as an effort to explain the origin of sin and downfall of man. The Hebrew “Eden” clearly derives from the Sumerian *edin*, for “fertile plain.” Although synonymous for the Pacific motherland itself, a Tree of Life may actually have been revered in Lemurian times and still exists. In the story of Easter Island, a sacred tree was entrusted to Hotu Matua before leaving Mare Renga—yet another name for Mu—with a company of colonists.

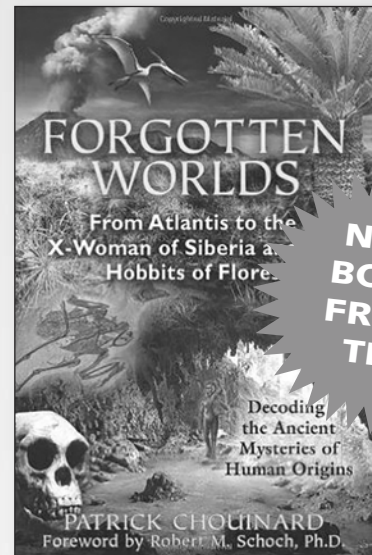
Prior to making landfall at Anakena Bay, the kingdom had vanished into the sea. Hotu Matua re-planted the *toromiro* (*Sophora toromiro*) and its descendants flourished on Easter Island for centuries thereafter. By 1956, however, the last specimen, which grew nowhere else on Earth, was close to death. But the trailblazing archeologist Dr. Thor Heyerdahl collected some of its seeds. These were sent to Sweden for replanting at Gothenburg’s botanical garden. Just as the last Easter Island *toromiro* died, three new examples sprouted under the care of Prof. Carl Skottsberg, a leading authority on Polynesian flora. He gave their seeds to Danish botanists, who planted them on Easter Island as part of a Chilean reforestation project.

Today, hundreds of *toromirs* are again flourishing across Easter Island. Their ancestor may have been the original Tree of Life in Lemuria’s Garden of Eden. ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 Churchward, James. *The Lost Continent of Mu*. IL: Adventures Unlimited Press, 2007.
- 2 *Ibid.*
- 3 *The “Sacred History” of Euphemerus of Messene*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2013.
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- 14 Melville, Leinani. *Children of the Rainbow*. IL: Quest Books, 1969.15.
- 16 Churchward, *op. cit.*
- 17 *Ibid.*
- 18 *Ibid.*

FRANK JOSEPH is the editor in chief of *Ancient American* magazine and the author of *The Destruction of Atlantis*, *Survivors of Atlantis*, and *The Lost Treasure of King Juba*. He lives in Colfax, Wisconsin.



Forgotten Worlds

From Atlantis to the X-Woman of Siberia & the Hobbits of Flores

Over and over again, mainstream views of early history—which state that the first civilizations arose around 3500 B.C.—are plagued by evidence of much older civilizations, evidence ranging from artifacts and inexplicable remains to pyramids and ubiquitous myths that clearly speak of great empires prior to the rise of the Sumerian city states and pharaonic Egypt. Viewing Atlantis and its many related myths as a metaphor for a long-lost global civilization, Patrick Chouinard explores the mythological, cultural, religious, and archeological evidence for many forgotten civilizations in Europe, Asia, and the Americas. He addresses unexplained mysteries from around the world, such as Caucasian mummies found in China, the pyramids of Caral in Peru, the “hobbit” remains on Flores Island, the giant heads of Easter Island, the lost legacy of Lemuria, the ideology and occult mysticism behind Nazi theory, and the genetically unique X-woman of Siberia. He also discusses the possibility of ancient alien visits and other supernatural phenomena in the distant past. Using recent archeological findings, he shows that Siberia and the Amazon may have been cradles of humanity millennia before Africa. By finding lost peoples and their forgotten worlds, we can truly begin to understand the human race and learn from its long history. Softcover, 288 pages, \$20.minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR with the form in the back or call 1-877-773-9077, toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge to most credit cards.

WHY THE PLUTOCRACY HATED FIDEL CASTRO

FIDEL CASTRO was a bad hombre. But by many he is viewed as a kind of “Robin Hood” figure—someone who fought the power structure and won, taking their wealth in the process. And, since U.S. puppet presidents have tolerated Communist strongmen quite readily in the past, what was it about Castro that had them apoplectic for a generation?

By William A. White

Fidel Castro—Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz—died November 25, 2016, more than five decades after his revolution that seized control of Cuba. At this time, it is worthwhile to look into why Castro was so hated by the U.S. government. While the mass media always points to Castro’s alleged Communism, Castro came late to the Communist movement; only after he was in power did he turn toward the Soviet Union. And, the United States has never had any qualms about celebrating the virtues of Communist terror regimes. One only has to look at U.S. support for the African National Congress in South Africa to see through that facade.

The real reason that the United States hated and persecuted Fidel Castro for almost six decades is that Castro confiscated the wealth of Cuba’s parasites and drove them off of the island. That, alone, is something the moneylenders and financial predators never forgave him for.

Cuba, prior to the Castro revolution, was essentially owned by organized crime. American myth has assigned

organized crime, the old mafias, to the Italians and Sicilians. However, most of the well-known figures of early 20th-century organized crime were Jewish. Additionally, Jews were the force behind the so-called Italian mafias. [See TBR, September/October 2016.—Ed.] “Gentile” figures like Al Capone were there to take the fall, but, behind them, running the prostitution, illegal gambling, drug-pushing and bootlegging sides of the business were their Jewish partners, together comprising a massive international crime network.

A major base of operations for this crime network was Cuba. To protect their money against American law enforcement, which had not yet fallen 100% into their power, the network offshored its money into Cuba’s hotels and casinos. When the network criminals needed a place to lay low, they would retreat to Havana to the same kind of system that they would later build in Las Vegas. President Fulgencio Batista Zaldivar, the dictator Castro overthrew, was a pawn of these criminal interests and ran Cuba as a fiefdom of international Jewish mafia interests.

Castro did not start out as a Communist. He started out with a goal of seizing the wealth of the parasites who controlled his homeland and distributing that wealth to the people. Castro did not rise up against Batista with a Communist agenda, or with the help of the Soviet Union. Castro rose up against the exploitation that comes from living in a country where every person is expected to serve outside interests, either by wasting themselves away on gambling, drugs, prostitution, or labor in an “entertainment” enterprise.

After Castro came to power, he closed the Jewish-owned casinos and hotels, and expropriated the wealth of the masters who governed over his islands. Their safe refuge for their ill-gotten wealth collapsed. The Zionist movement which had seized Palestine had used their

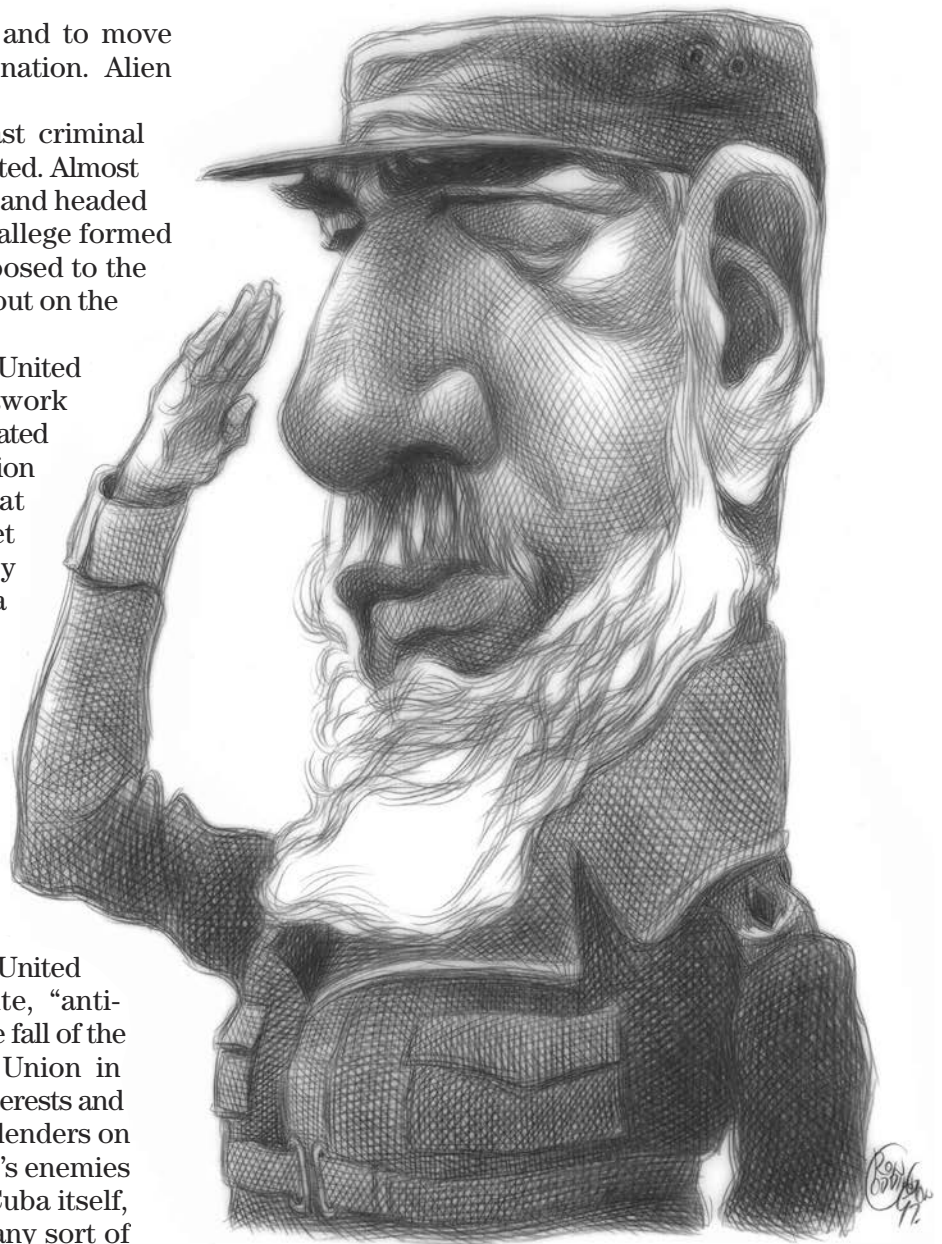
brethren in Cuba to acquire weapons and to move money during their conquest of that nation. Alien interests were heavily invested there.

But then Castro struck and this vast criminal network saw its ill-gotten gains appropriated. Almost every criminal mafia member fled Cuba and headed for the United States. It was they who I allege formed the core of the “Cuban community” opposed to the island’s socialism you heard so much about on the news.

Castro, initially, was not hostile to the United States. However, the pressure from network interests who had had their wealth confiscated led the United States to engage in aggression against Castro. In response to that aggression, Castro turned to the Soviet Union, which had been largely purged by Stalin of its extreme Zionists, as a counterweight to the threat that lay 90 miles from his border. It was the need to find a protector to shelter him against the revenge of these interests that drove Castro to proclaim his government Communist—after he had seized power and nationalized the wealth of his people’s exploiters.

Over the decades, Castro’s policies left something to be desired. He allied himself with extreme Communists in the United States. He sponsored racist, anti-white, “anti-colonialist” movements in Africa. Until the fall of the Soviet Union he followed the Soviet Union in policies that often ran counter to white interests and which served the interests of the moneylenders on the international scale. However, Castro’s enemies never crawled back into power within Cuba itself, and the Cuban people, despite lacking any sort of natural resources and facing a terrible economic embargo, lived better for the lack of exploitative parasites.

The controlled corporate media in the United States has won so-called “right-wingers” over to an anti-Castro program by shouting about “Communism.” And, today, Communists like Barack Obama aline themselves with him. But, when one looks into Castro’s story and one recognizes that the United States never had a real conflict with Communism until Stalin turned Communism against the Zionist world empire, one recognizes that all of this propaganda is just smoke and mirrors. Castro was a world exile for seizing their wealth



KRT/NEWSCOM

and never offering to give it back.

The survival of his government is proof that one can defeat the New World Order and live out a happy, natural life, despite their best efforts. Castro is a figure who, like Stalin, deserves a re-examination within white nationalism. He was not “pro-white.” He did many things that were against our interests. But, he was not without his merits, either. ♦

WILLIAM A. WHITE is a freelance writer and publisher based in Virginia. He is the author of several books sold by TBR

A NEW DAWN?

DONALD TRUMP'S VICTORY EXAMINED FROM A EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW

THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT that propelled Donald Trump into the presidency is of global significance. It means that similar movements of populist nationalism, or identitarianism, can equally succeed in Europe and other lands, according to this European writer.

By Johannes Scharf

For the last couple of decades all hopes of people affiliated with the identitarian pro-white movement in Central Europe were pinned on the Russian Federation and perhaps some Eastern European states such as Hungary or Poland. The West—and especially the United States of America—were viewed as the cause for the serious crisis European cultures and Western civilization as a whole were facing: the decline of the Occident. This decline was promoted domestically by phenomena such as the Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender (LGBT) movement alongside other cancerous ulcers of Cultural Marxism and was also marked by the self-hatred of heavily indoctrinated white college students on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

Additionally, the decline of Western civilization seemed almost inevitable due to suicidal birth rates all throughout Europe as well as the rising tide of color and unhindered immigration, legal and illegal. Hardly a single person would have predicted the impulse for sanity and recovery would come from the United States. But, all of a sudden, there it was: The presidential election of 2016 saw billionaire Donald J. Trump winning 306 elec-

toral votes, whereas his main opponent, Hillary Clinton, could only manage to secure 232 votes. (The “magic number” of electoral votes is 270.)

REACTIONS TO TRUMP'S VICTORY

The media went berserk and, of course, the outcome of the elections was accompanied by a deluge of hysterical tears. Spoiled brats all across the United States came together to cry before they decided to damage property, burn effigies of the president-elect and shout, “Not my president!” for hours and even days. College students in some states were given coloring books to help calm their nerves. What a debacle.

The products of decadence were all rounded up to form protest groups blocking roads and screaming slogans at the top of their lungs. How, all the so called experts wondered, had Trump managed to beat Clinton in these elections even though the media polls had proclaimed the latter in the lead by four points or so just before election day? Had they not said Trump had already lost?

And what of the German “elites”? Had they not already been bootlicking “Crooked Hillary” and condemning her opponent—who, they believed, could never win—very harshly for the longest time? That is precisely what they had done.

The federal foreign minister of Germany, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, who had called Trump a “hatemonger” during the campaign, failed to congratulate the president-elect for winning the election in his official statement—probably a unique event in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

And “Angela the Great,” whose mental health had rightly been questioned by Trump, “offered” the 45th president close cooperation based on certain values she allegedly holds dear. Alison Smale and Steven Erlanger pointed out

in their article for *The New York Times* that “Ms. Merkel had a brisk, assertive tone” when she set the conditions for a cooperation.¹ This again points to her mental health condition, whose symptoms have been on public display for years.

THE VOTERS’ CHOICE

In Europe most people were not in favor of Trump. This has mainly two reasons: The media portrayed him in the most malicious way as a sexist, a bigot, a racist and even—despite his family’s amazingly close connections with the Jewish community in the United States—as an evil anti-Semite.

The second reason consists merely of a German phenomenon where Trump was the least popular according to media polls: Germans and especially youngsters in Germany tend to believe that they are very well educated and that the Americans are just simply stupid in comparison. But really what those German masterminds are is just even more indoctrinated than the Americans, which of course goes back to the unending post-WWII re-education programs as even as far back as the Frankfurt School.

Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno—two members of the founding pantheon of political correctness (Cultural Marxism)—knew that the implications of their theory would be grave. The impact of Cultural Marxism on people’s lives and their way of thinking was immense both in the U.S. and in Western Europe, but in Germany—ironically especially in the Federal Republic rather than in the former Democratic Republic—the education system somehow managed to effectively poison a proportionally greater number of minds. One could jokingly put the blame for this on the well-known “German efficiency.”

The derogatory adjectives used by the German media to describe Trump painted him as some sort of monster that had to be stopped from winning the elections by all means. Out of a knee-jerk reaction they started praising

Hillary Clinton. Additionally, the *Lügenpresse* (“lying press”) fueled this by reporting that was maliciously biased. Many of the articles consisted of quotations that had been taken out of context. All this led to the conception that Trump would be a catastrophe for the world and Hillary was the only person who could save it. Pretty much the opposite is actually true.

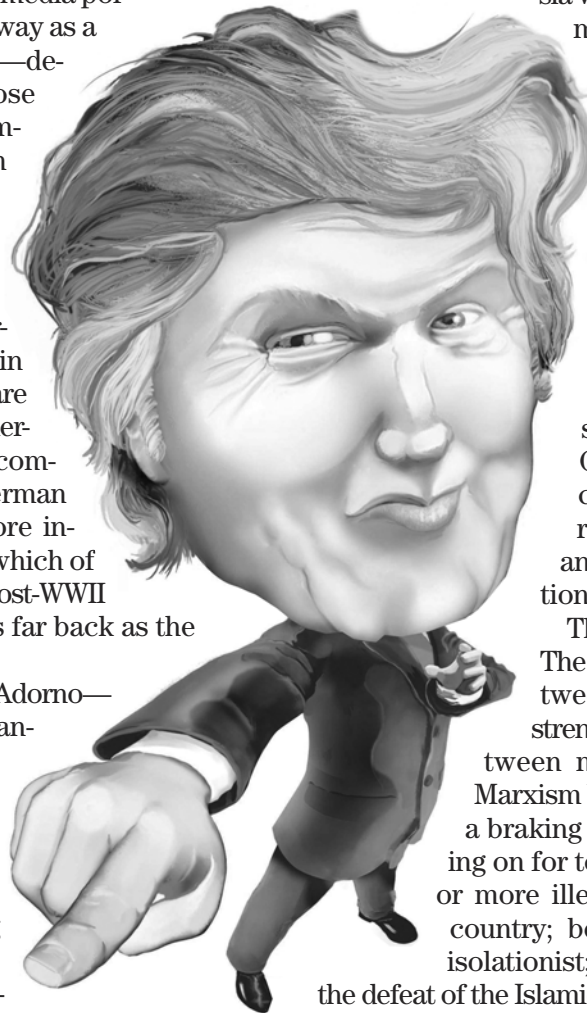
The fact that Hillary is an outright warmonger and would most likely have started a war with Syria and Russia was deliberately ignored by the German mainstream media. The left in Europe, of course, was in favor of Hillary, despite the fact that they had all along opposed massive sovereignty-robbing trade deals. Trump was a presidential candidate who shared their dislike of “free” trade and of globalism in general.

While Trump had criticized the actions of his predecessors, Hillary was actively involved in the shameful foreign policies of Barack Obama. Trump has furthermore criticized the practice of arming rebel forces throughout north Africa and the Near East because such actions have led to nothing but chaos.

This being said, we can now sum up: The American voters had to choose between even more globalism or the strengthening of their own economy; between more of the poisonous Cultural Marxism being forced down their throats or a braking of the madness that has been going on for too long; between securer borders or more illegal immigrants pouring into the country; between an interventionist or an isolationist; between another Cold War or the defeat of the Islamic State in the Middle East and good relations with Russia.

A NATION WITHOUT BORDERS

It was only with Trump that common sense re-entered the political sphere in America. “A nation without borders is no nation at all,” he posted on Twitter on July 14, 2015.² And the same month he mentioned that, “Without a border, we just don’t have a country,” during an interview with Joe Scarborough.³ He therefore suggested building a wall,



deporting illegal immigrants back into their countries of origin and ending birthright citizenship. And his supporters heard his message: “It’s time to slow down the flood of illegal aliens invading America.”

Statistics have clearly demonstrated that immigration has been one of the top issues for the American electorate.⁴ This could be seen as an indication that some notions of the past, such as “a person who is born in Great Britain or holds a passport of Great Britain for colonial reasons must therefore be British,” are coming to an end. Such notions—we ought to call them memes⁵—will gradually get replaced by other notions such as “a person with British ancestors is British even if he is born on the Moon.”

AGAINST ALL ODDS

Trump stood against the establishment—even against the establishment of his own party. He had powerful enemies such as billionaire George Soros, who financed the “revolution” in Ukraine and invested heavily in immigration. The mass media was almost entirely against him. The good thing about this is that the people noticed just how biased the media was and therefore rightly lost faith in the trustworthiness of the *Lügenpresse*. One could almost refer to the journalists of the mass media and to the protestors and rioters of the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement as Trump’s involuntary campaign workers. The American people did not want more lies coming from the corrupt establishment and more BLM riots.

And the good news for identitarian pro-white activists and politicians in Europe and elsewhere in the world is that the media and the establishment could not prevent Trump from winning. Calling him a racist, a bigot and a sexist had no effect on the outcome of the election whatsoever—at least not the one that surely had been predicted by those journalists. If Trump can win against all odds, so can Marine Le Pen in France and so can nationalists in Austria. The Brexit has demonstrated that plenty of Western Europeans have risen from their slumber. And even though the Germans are still uniquely naïve about Hillary Clinton, the demand for alternative news sources has been skyrocketing in the last two years.

Trump in this campaign has not merely been the candidate of the Republican Party—he was the leader of a patriotic movement. And this movement did not cease to exist after Election Day. They want better border security. They want those illegal immigrants out of the country. They want a better future for themselves and their children. Van Jones, a black Democrat, tried to play the good old race

card one last time when he claimed: “This was a white-lash. This was a white-lash against a changing country, it was a white-lash against a black president, in part, and that’s the part where the pain comes.”⁶

Perhaps he is partially right. It definitely was a backlash of the silent majority whose rights and status as majority had been ignored for the longest time. Alexandra Sims and Andrew Buncombe who write for the *Independent* state: “In essence, it was white men and women of different incomes who have pushed the most unlikely presidential candidate in a century to the gates of the White House.”⁷

Trump himself was never connected to the alt-right but the attention that the latter received from the media in the wake of the elections helped boosting the numbers of new members of the alternative right beyond imagination.

And it lies not beyond imagination that the newly elected president will at some point acknowledge certain figures and ideas within the alt-right to be exactly in accordance to what vast parts of his patriotic movement wanted to achieve but did not articulate: An American future in which white Americans would not be a minority; an American future in which not everything would be considered to be normal; an American future in which diversity would not be imposed upon every single institution and business; etc.

A NEW DAWN FOR EUROPE?

What can already be taken for granted is that the relations with the Russian Federation will get significantly better and the world stepped back from the brink of a possible world war. It was Putin who congratulated Trump on winning the election long before Barack Obama or other Western politicians did. Less intervention and the fanning of hot spots in the Middle East would lead to stable nations once again—whether they will be democracies, dictatorships or kingdoms need not concern us. Peace in the Mideast would remove the greatest excuse for unhindered immigration into the European heartland.

Furthermore, it was a priceless gesture of the designated president to welcome Nigel Farage as the first foreign politician at his home in New York. However, the greatest hope regarding the American presidential elections and Europe is that Trump could back up Eastern European leaders like Viktor Orbán in Hungary or Beata Szydło in Poland in their constant struggle for democracy and against the sort of European Union dictatorship that is being imposed on their countries by bullies like Angela Merkel and François Hollande. Trump has already invit-

“

The American people
did not want to hear
more lies coming from
their corrupt leaders.



MELANIA TRUMP

Offers husband a European perspective.

ed Orbán to Washington, D.C.⁸

Maybe the American “Winter’s Tale” will spark a “European Spring.” After the 2016 U.S. election, nothing seems impossible. Hail the new dawn. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 http://www.nytimes.com/2016/11/13/world/europe/germany-merkel-trump-election.html?_r=0.

2 <https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/620950955073388544>.

3

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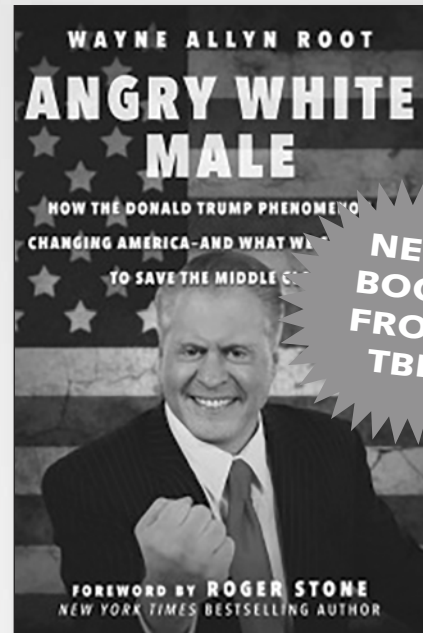
5 <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/meme>.

6 <http://globalnews.ca/news/3057638/explaining-white-lash-and-how-it-helped-donald-trumps-win/>.

7 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/us-elections/who-voted-for-donald-trump-white-men-and-women-most-responsible-for-new-president-elect-voting-data-a7407996.html>.

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JOHANNES SCHARF is a young German writer who worked as a sailor on a container vessel and joined the infantry before studying history. The author of three books and co-author of an anthology as well as articles for German patriotic publications, his most recent book is *Kassandrarufo: Fabeln wider den Zeitgeist* (“Cassandra’s Warnings: Fables Against the Zeitgeist”).



Angry White Male *How the Trump Phenomenon* *Is Changing America and* *What We Can All Do to* *Save the Middle Class*

NEW! By Wayne Allyn Root and Roger Stone. The mainstream media and ultra-liberal Democrats can’t understand why white voters, especially white men, are so angry. Root provides a look at what’s happening to law-abiding, taxpaying, hard-working, middle-class people. Root makes his case why millions of angry white males are not the ones on the attack but rather responding in self-defense. Not afraid of being politically incorrect, Root exposes the unfair and unregulated policies, politically correct attitudes, and reverse racism that have depressed the shrinking middle class in many important areas. Hardback, 352 pages, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. (Outside the U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for international S&H.) Order from TBR with the form in the back. Mail to 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774—or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge.

WRITER BELIEVES WORKERS WILL CONTINUE TO SUFFER

TRUMP NEEDS TO REFORM MONETARY SYSTEM, BUT CHOICE FOR TREASURY INDICATES TROUBLE

By William A. White

Donald Trump came to power promising the liberation of America's white working class from a Judeo-occult regime that both hates and exploits them. But, with the announcement of Steve Mnuchin as Treasury Secretary, Trump has sent a clear signal that there is one area he does not intend to reform, and that is the control of the moneylenders and the bankers over the U.S. Treasury, U.S. debt and Federal Reserve.

Mnuchin is a usurer and exploiter of the workers, who is part of the globalist banking system that has controlled the U.S. economy since the Federal Reserve itself was founded in 1913. An adherent of Judaism, Mnuchin is a former banker at Goldman Sachs, and he is connected to the international cartel which has controlled the Treasury Department for at least the past 30 years. As Treasury secretary, he will follow in the footsteps of Timothy Geithner, Henry Paulson, Jacob Lew, Larry Summers and a host of other ethnic thieves who have robbed and raped the American people while padding their own pockets and those of their cronies.

Under the U.S. Constitution, only gold may be made current money, and, this currency has to be issued by the Department of the Treasury. Shortly after the United States was founded, however, Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton persuaded the federal government to discard this system in favor of a national bank and began to place the United States in debt. This system was abolished after 1828 by Andrew Jackson, along with the debt, but, the desire for the bankers to control the United States continued.

During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln began issuing fiat currency known as greenbacks in order to finance the war. This was the first currency not directly backed by

metal, and this system of fiat currency is actually superior to one tied to a single commodity. Nevertheless, the greenbacks remained controversial and their circulation in the economy, along with private and state banknotes, essentially deposit coupons that were only fractionally supported, led to a series of inflationary and deflationary cycles that caused popular upset. After 50 years of this, in 1913, the Federal Reserve was then founded as a private bank, nominally to restrain government excesses but really to direct public revenues into Judaic pockets.

In a standard, state-based, system of currency, money is issued by the state through state spending, and, withdrawn from the economy through state taxes. In such a system, inflation and deflation are government prerogatives: when the economy needs more money, the government creates it, and, when there is excessive inflation, the government withdraws money through taxes. Because there is no usury, the economy as a whole is always solvent.

In contrast, in a usury-based economic system, every dollar issued is lent by a private bank at interest instead of created by the state. Instead of issuing currency, the state borrows money from the bank, and then distributes it to the people, while the banks also create money by loaning it directly. All of this lent money, however, draws interest and, thus, the total amount of debt in the economy always exceeds the amount of currency in circulation. The result of this is a perpetually bankrupt economy where, whenever there is a credit crunch, it immediately turns into a collapse because the debtors cannot obtain enough currency to pay their debts. To compensate for this, the bankers try to maintain a steady, low, rate of inflation to keep money constantly flowing into the currency to cover the immediate demands of the total debt.

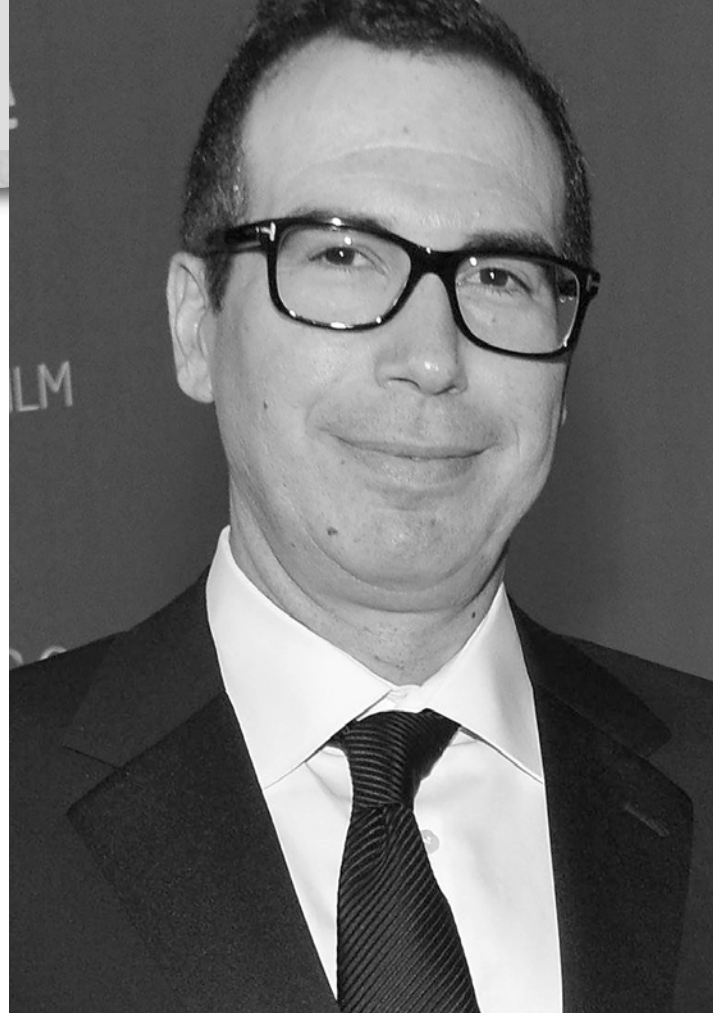
In Europe, usury dominated all national institutions of the former Roman empire from the time of Rome's fall until A.D. 1123, when it was revealed that the church and its major pillar of support, the Abbey of Cluny, had bankrupted themselves in debt to the Pierleone banking family. The bankruptcy of the church led to a church-initiated continent-wide imposition of "Jew laws" and a total ban on usury.

In response, the governments of medieval Europe all reserved gold for international transactions and used a wood-based domestic currency for national transactions. This continued for over 500 years until the founding of the Bank of Amsterdam, and then the Bank of England, by Judaic banking interests. These bankers then drew the monarchies—and the bourgeois republics—of Western Europe into debt, and, slowly made those monarchies further dependent upon them. In modern times, this international network of national banks has almost every world government indebted to it.

In the modern United States, to avoid reaction against the momneylenders/usurers, Treasury bonds are mostly, even given quantitative easing, merely brokered by the Federal Reserve instead of held by them. This means that many Americans own U.S. debt and thus feel that their \$10,000 or so in life savings gives them an interest in the U.S. debt on par with the trillions held by private bankers. The collaboration in usury makes the national debt more popular and less likely to stoke a revolt, than sole banker ownership of the debt would be. It also makes debt cancelation or debt renegotiation, which Trump had promised, much more difficult.

What Trump should do is appoint a Christian or Islamic Treasury secretary, and then cancel all foreign-held U.S. debt. He should follow this by ordering the Treasury to issue new Treasury notes against the existing Federal Reserve notes on a one-to-one basis, paying off the national debt. By doing this, Trump would force capital that is being held in largely useless government debt instruments into the private sector, spurring investment and decreasing the attractiveness of the U.S. dollar as a medium for international exchange, something which would put pressure on U.S. companies to do business domestically. This would reduce the international stranglehold that the United States maintains on about 70% of the world's commerce and reduce America's ability to bully other nations. But there are no foreign nations that are a real threat to the United States itself, rather than its imagined "interests," and this move would be good for the American people.

With Mnuchin in the Treasury Department, nothing like



ANOTHER SACHS INSIDER

Not only is Donald Trump strongly slanted in favor of Israel but Trump's inner circle is loaded with rich Jews—twin sources of worry to American nationalists. Among these insiders are Michael Glassner, Lewis Eisenberg, Stephen Miller, Boris Epsheyn, Trump's own daughter Ivanka Trump, Jared Kushner, David Friedman, Jason Greenblatt and, above, former Goldman Sachs banker Steven Mnuchin. Mnuchin and Trump have been friends for 15 years, and Mnuchin has been picked by the president as Treasury secretary.

this is going to happen. Donald Trump may do good things. He may build the wall, drive out illegal immigrants and even "make America great" again." He may not. But the fundamental economic overhaul that is needed to both free America and keep America free from globalist exploitation will not come with a kleptocratic financial insider sitting as Treasury secretary. ♦

WILLIAM A. WHITE is a freelance writer and publisher based in Virginia. He is the author of several books sold by TBR, including *The Centuries of Revolution*.

POPULISM VS. PLUTOCRACY

WILL NATIONALISTS BE STAMPEDED INTO NWO?

By Ronald L. Ray

On April 29, 2016, the *Financial Times*, a key Establishment newspaper, published an article by Mark Mazower, a professor of history at Columbia University, entitled, “Trump, Le Pen and the Enduring Appeal of Nationalism.” The article is an internationalist call to arms, admitting that populist and nationalist movements around the world are gaining ascendancy over the New World Order’s (NWO) efforts to establish its global government and tyrannical control of every last square inch of the Earth’s surface. Mazower and others of his ilk want to co-opt nationalism and rein in the unruly rabble who want their freedom from unaccountable bureaucrats and oligarchic banksters.

But what is nationalism? Why is it such a bugaboo for the would-be controllers of the world? And why is it so difficult to suppress?

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines nationalism as “loyalty and devotion to a nation; especially: a sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations or supranational groups.”¹

So, on the one hand, it can be defined as patriotism: love for one’s country or nation. But some forms of nationalism are closer to imperialism: ideological, rather than emotional, like “American exceptionalism,” which mindlessly claims universal moral superiority in the political realm and attempts to impose itself by force on all and sundry.

However, that “exceptionalism” merely uses national feeling as a cloak for purposes of conquest and economic exploitation—the sort of political insanity once found in the former Soviet Union but now transplanted to Tel Aviv, Washington, D.C. and North Korea. The Zionist neo-conservatives’ co-opting of the tea party movement also fits under this heading.

Mazower suggests, relying on the late Benedict An-



WILLIS A. CARTO (1926-2015)

Nationalist/populist founder of THE BARNES REVIEW.

derson, that nationalism only arose in the 18th century, with the appearance of modern nation-states and “arbitrary” borders, in large part due to widespread written communication of ideas, colonial bureaucrats and capitalism. That is not entirely false.

On the other hand, we suggest that true nationalism is much closer to the Roman notion of *pietas*: filial devotion—in this case, to the country or the people into which one is born, or which one later adopts. One loves one’s country. One is devoted to one’s people and wishes the best for it, even though it may fall on its moral face. In this sense, nationalism is millennia older than the modern nation-state.

While acknowledging a nation’s faults, one nevertheless has moral duties toward it and the people it encompasses: a positive contribution to the up-building of society and the firm commitment to its defense against enemy aggression. One may feel his home to be superior to those of others, but he ought to respect and honor those of another country or people; he does not seek op-

opportunities for subjugating others, but rather of appropriately co-operating with them when possible.

I say “country or people,” because not all nations have their own land or state. The Armenians, for example, found themselves uprooted and shoved somewhere else more than once in the passing centuries. Many American Indian tribes view themselves as sovereign nations, yet often do not occupy their own land anymore.

According to Anderson, however, nationalism incorporates notions of “imagined community” and sovereignty over a particular territory and population. He writes “imagined,” not because it is imaginary, but because the nation is sometimes so large that most of its members do not know each other personally. Rather, the shared values and ideas of life, culture or nationhood are the foundation of people’s nationalism. This seems true, to a point.

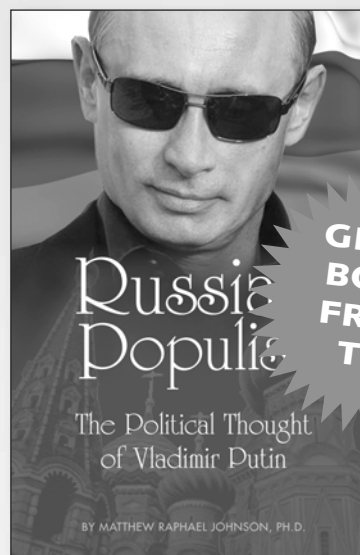
Anderson also says the concept is “transplantable” and adaptable. The inhabitants of a country with randomly drawn borders, like Iraq or Saudi Arabia, nevertheless can develop national feeling, even though comprised of different tribes and cultures.

Anderson, of course, expands on this quite a bit. We think, however, that if that is all there is to nationalism, the globalists would have little trouble redirecting people’s national feelings into a new “imagined community” of borderless, ethnicity- and race-destroying one-world “union.” Yet they fail repeatedly. This does not keep them from trying.

Indeed, the internationalists—European Union fanatics, Trotskyite neo-conservatives, technocratic neoliberals and imperialistic Zionists—have seen in the last year their greatest setbacks in decades: the early victories and near-victories of nationalist and populist political movements in Europe, popular rebellion against forced genocide by immigration of formerly racially or culturally homogeneous nations and the successful campaign by Donald Trump for U.S. president.

Nonetheless, no matter how they squawk, the NWO folks already have formed their response. When on the defensive, the internationalists drag out their old standby, “consensus building.” “Why can’t we all just get along?” If brutal tactics will not work, they try to drown their opponents—the defenders of the West and the White race—in gobs of political high-fructose corn syrup.

This is Mazower’s theme. He gives a nod to the legitimate nationalist aspirations of the world’s peoples, only to urge them to return to common cause with their enemies. He attributes rising nationalism to people’s alleged emotional insecurity: “Under the globalization juggernaut, we all feel small now, even the United States.”²



**GREAT
BOOK
FROM
TBR**

Russian Populist *The Political Thought* *of Vladimir Putin*

Russian president Vladimir Putin is one of the most reviled politicians in the West. At the same time, few leaders worldwide have maintained such high levels of popularity as he. Putin’s political and economic successes are startling. From his appointment as vice president on in late 1999, Putin has assisted in the rebuilding of a shattered country. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism.

This book attempts to synthesize the basic political views of Putin. It does not deal much with policy. It centers around the ideas that drive Putin and his plans.

Contrary to some Western pundits, Putin came to power with a very specific set of philosophical goals in mind—much of which is now part of the Russian political scene. As Western politicians, drowning in debt and public cynicism, envy Putin’s consistent popularity with the Russian populace, Russia herself seems poised to create a counterrevolution in world politics and against the dreaded “American exceptionalism.” Russia under Putin has engaged in a consistent policy of state nationalism that has derailed the more radical plans of “globalization” in the West.

Order more copies of *Russian Populist*—softcover, 178 pages, #630, \$20 [reg. \$25] minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 U.S. S&H. (Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) Order from TBR with form on page 80. Mail to 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774—or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

Nationalism, Mazower says (rather more politely than here), results from globalists' destruction of the middle class and attempted equalization of all incomes except their own at the poverty level. He drones on: "This is why today's nationalist revival is so prominent in the west [*sic*] itself and why on both sides of the Atlantic the answer, if there is one, to the new sirens of nationalism will be found not in decrying it as a form of political idiocy—populism by another name—but rather in developing alternative visions of national wellbeing."³

Mazower and his allies seek a mongrelization of opposing worldviews: the "patriotic internationalist" and "pro-European [Union] nationalist." This is emotionalistic drivel and a demand for nationalists' surrender of their principles. Already, the pathological altruists and subversive hangers-on are falling into line.

George Friedman, the Jewish founder of the intelligence firm Stratfor, writes for *Geopolitical Futures* that the "new" nationalism is not fascism. True, but that is just another ploy to co-opt the nationalists for the would-be world rulers.

He writes: "Nationalism is the core of the Enlightenment's notion of liberal democracy. It asserts that the multinational dynasties that ruled autocratically denied basic human rights."⁴ These assertions are far from universally true. Witness the French Terror versus the benevolent rule of Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef and Emperor Karl.

By contrast, present efforts to paint nationalism as fascism are misguided, says Friedman, because the latter is dictatorial, and rulers like Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were "above the law." A false description, but useful sophistry.

Friedman alleges that nationalism really is based on the claimed principles of those "enlightened" folks seeking a liberal democratic New World Order. See! We are all the same! If nationalists can be convinced their principles are also those of the internationalist tyrants, opposition to the NWO collapses.

Mazower says a bone should be thrown to the defenders of hearth and home: their own currency for domestic affairs; a unified currency for international trade and sovereign loans; "something that stresses economic rather than racial solidarity." Big deal. Usury forges the chains that bind.

In America, the globalists seek to portray the internationalist, neo-conservative, Zionist war hawks as the "true" conservatives, while Donald Trump, the nationalist, is just a crazed "populist." Heaven forbid that a political leader should ever seek the welfare of the people, it would seem.

If these ideological narratives take root among nationalists, or even the mass of people, we are doomed. But there is a small hope.

Ultimately, the clan, the community, the tribe, the nation, the race are a sort of broad extension of the most fundamental unit of society: the family. They are our extended family, and the land they inhabit is our home—not just some piece of ground subject to political demarcation, but the land that gives roots to our lives.

A family does not come into existence because of a contractual agreement to enforce abstract principles. It comes about—at least ideally—because of love. It remains united because of love. We do not choose our family, our community, our nation or our race. We are born into them, or sometimes adopted into them. But, if we are sane and moral, we do not simply "shack up" with a random group of individuals, and we certainly do not form a "nation" on that basis.

Ideas can give direction and focus to an endeavor, but love is the tie that binds. A dutiful son would not suffer his mother to become a harlot. We should not allow our nations to become cultural prostitutes guilty of adulterous "multiculturalism."

Our heritage is not an idea in the mind; it is the actualization in time of our family and ancestors, and the land locates this heritage in a space outside ourselves—one we inhabit and to which we belong. The German National Socialists called this "Blood and Soil." It is a metaphysical reality, not a mere ideology. And that is why the NWO fantasists as yet have failed to impose their empire upon us entirely.

We addressed the matter recently in AMERICAN FREE PRESS:

Friends, it is you, your children, your homes, your religious faith and personal freedom, your nation and civilization, which the internationalists despise and would subject to their diabolical dominion. They will not stop, so we must not.

Our battle cry must be "*Pro aris et focis*"—"For [our] altars and hearths!" For God, country and family! Raise the black flag. No retreat. No surrender. No quarter to the enemies of our Christian, European-American civilization. Victory lies not in the comfort of the present day. Ahead to victory.

As Thomas Paine wrote, "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace." ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/nationalism>"

2 <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/24e7a462-0d52-11e6-b41f-0beb7e589515.html>"

3 *Ibid.*

4 <https://geopoliticalfutures.com/nationalism-is-rising-not-fascism/>"

RONALD L. RAY is the assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, AMERICAN FREE PRESS. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

White World Awake!

Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk

Western civilization is in desperate peril. White people—our *volk*—are in trouble. The question of the day—and very likely the question of the millennium—is whether Europe will survive—and, with it, its American, Canadian, Australian and South African cousins—and, if so, how? Seeking to answer those questions is a very important new book, *White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk*. Those who seek the truth will find the truth in the pages of this book, and those looking for a practical plan of action will find that as well.

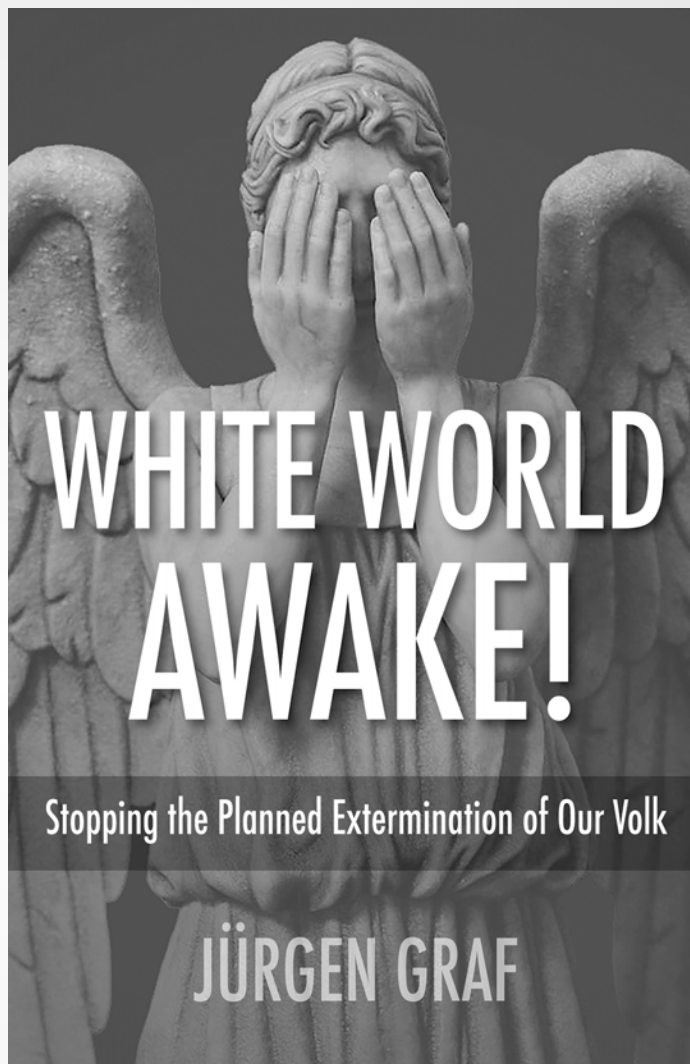
For too long, observes the author, White people have fought among themselves. The European Union and NATO are failed efforts to correct that situation. Europe faces an existential threat with tsunamis of unassimilable Africans, Middle Easterners and Asians swarming in. Russians, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans and Poles, Serbs and Croats, Romanians, Finns and Greeks, Spaniards and Hungarians are all in the same rickety boat. The time has come for Europe to speak with one voice on military and foreign policy matters, while it is equally necessary for each nation and ethnic group to preserve its distinctive language and culture, and for historical injustices to be discussed openly and honestly.

A Eurasian Federation is proposed, which, like Old America, will not interfere in other parts of the world, except to provide humanitarian aid and ensure the safety of such places as Armenia and Georgia against any immigration threat.

Traitor politicians who see no problem in allowing Europe and other White nations to be transformed into mixed-race caliphates—a dream of the mysterious Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi—will be voted out of office.

Many of the solutions apply equally to the rest of the White world. “Close the borders! Stop the flood!” is key not only for Europe, but America and all other White areas of the world. Thus, Graf lays out a practical 10-step program to stop the genocide of the West starting with Europe, the cradle of White Western civilization.

This is a book that needs and deserves to be in the hands of every concerned person who cares about the future of the Western world.



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NGOs BEHIND ORGANIZED INVASION OF EUROPE

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE SMUGGLING
ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS INTO EUROPE ON INDUSTRIAL SCALE



Richard Nikolaus Eijiro von Coudenhove-Kalergi (1894-1972) was an Austrian geopolitician. Kalergi wanted the Jews to be the master race, while he advocated mixing other races. He wrote that he hoped to replace Europeans and Asians with a "Eurasian-Negroid race."

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS drawn up by lunatic billionaire George Soros, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) posing as humanitarians are making a living from the so-called Syrian refugee crisis. The plan treats the "protection" of invaders as "the objective and national borders as the obstacle."

By Gefira.org

For two months, using marinetraffic.com, we [volunteers from Global Analysis from the European Perspective; gefira.org—Ed.] have been monitoring the movements of ships owned by a couple of NGOs, and, using data from data.unhcr.org, we have kept track of the daily arrivals of African immigrants in Italy. It turned out we were witness of a big scam and an illegal human traffic operation.

NGOs, smugglers, the mafia—in cahoots with the European Union—have shipped thousands of illegals into Europe under the pretext of rescuing people, assisted by the Italian coast guard, which coordinated their activities.

Human traffickers contact the Italian coast guard in advance to receive support and to pick up their dubious cargo. NGO ships are directed to the "rescue spot," even as those to be rescued are still in Libya. The 15 ships that we observed as owned or leased by NGOs have regularly been seen to leave their Italian ports, head south, stop short of reaching the Libyan coast, pick up their human cargo, and take course 260 miles back to Italy, even though the port of Zarzis in Tunisia is just 60 miles away from the so-called rescue spot.

The organizations in question are: MOAS, Jugend Rettet, Stichting Bootvluchting, Médecins sans Frontières, Save the Children, Proactiva Open Arms, Sea-Watch.org, Sea-Eye and Life Boat. And the real intention of the people behind the NGOs is

not clear. Their motive may be money, and we would not be surprised if it turned out to be so. They may also be politically driven. The activities of the Malta-based organization MOAS seem to be based on the idea that trafficking people to Italy is the best guarantee that migrants will not show up on the Maltese shore.

It is also possible these organizations are managed by naive “do-gooders,” who do not understand that by offering their services they are acting like a magnet to the people from Africa, and thus they are willy-nilly causing more fatalities. However high-minded the intentions of these organizations might be, their actions are essentially criminal, as most of these migrants are not eligible for asylum and will end up on the streets of Rome or Paris and undermine European stability, raising racially motivated social tensions. [For the real reasons, see Andrew Hitchcock’s article in the July/August 2016 TBR.—Ed.]

Brussels has created particular legislation to protect human traffickers against prosecution. In a dedicated section of an EU resolution entitled “On Search and Rescue,” the text states that “private ship masters and non-governmental organizations that assist in sea rescues in the Mediterranean Sea should not risk punishment for providing such assistance.

During the two months of our observation, we have monitored at least 39,000 Africans illegally smuggled into Italy, which was done with the full consent of the Italian and European authorities.

Among the ships permanently used by NGOs off the Libyan coast are the *Phoenix*, *Topaz Responder*, *Iuventa*, *Golfo Azzurro*, *Dignity 1*, *Bourbon Argos*, *Aquarius*, *Vos Hestia*, *Astral*, *MS Sea-Watch I*, *Audur*, *MS Sea-Eye*, *Speedy* and *Minden*. In October we discovered that four NGOs picked up people in Libyan territorial waters. We have proof that these smugglers communicated their action in advance to the Italian authorities. Ten hours before the immigrants left Libya, the Italian coast guard directed the NGOs to the “rescue” spot. The MOAS organization has close links with the notorious U.S. military contractor Academi, formerly known as “Blackwater,” the U.S. Army and the Maltese navy. ♦

A List of NGO Ships Smuggling Illegal Immigrants Into Europe

The Phoenix is one of the two MOAS vessels. The ship is regularly spotted in the territorial waters of Libya. It is registered in Belize, South America. However, the ship is owned and operated by the Maltese to bring the immigrants to Italy.

The Topaz Responder, a 51-meter custom-made emergency response vessel, which hosts two high-speed rescue launches. The ship is managed in combination with MSF. This is one of the three ferries that can transport hundreds of people at one go. The ship is registered at the Marshall Islands.

Iuventa is registered under the flag of the Netherlands and owned by the German NGO Jugend Rettet.

The Golfo Azzurro is used by the Dutch ‘Boat Refugee Foundation’. Golfo Azzurro operates under the Panama flag. The Boat Refugee Foundation charters the vessel for a nominal price.

Dignity 1 is registered under the flag of Panama. We believe the ship belongs to Médecins sans Frontières.

The Bourbon Argos, a ship of Médecins sans Frontières. It is one of the three ships used to ferry people from the smaller vessels to Italy. The vessel is currently registered under the flag of Luxembourg.

The Aquarius is one of the many ships managed by Médecins sans Frontières. It is registered under the flag of Gibraltar.

The Vos Hestia search and rescue ship, chartered by the charity Save the Children, is, like many of the NGO vessels, under the supervision of the Italian Coast Guard.

Proactiva Open Arms operates the *Astral*. We spotted the *Astral* many times in Libyan territorial waters. The ship disappeared on a regular basis from the AIS tracking websites.

The MS Sea-Watch I is owned by a Berlin-based organization. It works closely with Watch the Med, a transnational network of people who fight against the European border regime and demand free and safe passage to Europe.

The MS Sea-Watch II is owned by a Berlin-based organization. It works closely with Watch the Med, a transnational network of people who fight against the European border regime and demand free and safe passage to Europe.

The Audur is registered under the flag of the Netherlands.

The MS Sea-Eye is owned by Sea-Eye-eV. Michael Buschheuer from Regensburg, Germany, and a group of family and friends founded the non-profit sea rescue organization Sea-Eye e.V.

The Speedy is a speedboat owned by Sea-Eye-eV. The ship was confiscated by the Libyan government.

Minden is owned by the German organization LifeBoat. The vessel is currently registered under the flag of Germany.

ANTI-SEMITISM & FREE SPEECH

Senate passes, House won't act on bill designed to forbid college students from debating, discussing anything related to Jews, Judaism or Israel

IN YET ANOTHER ATTEMPT to eliminate criticism of the state of Israel, the organized Jewish community generally, and the bogus "Holocaust" narrative of WWII, the United States Senate recently passed the Anti-Semitism Awareness Act, an act that "seeks to adopt the U.S. State Department's definition of anti-Semitism, so that the Education Department may consider it in investigating reports of religiously motivated campus crimes," according to InsideHigherEd.com.

By John Friend

In recent weeks, alleged "anti-Semitic" attacks and incidents have received tremendous media coverage, particularly in the wake of Donald Trump's presidential victory. Invariably, the purported "anti-Semitic" attacks and incidents are either entirely fabricated or highly exaggerated and overblown. In some cases, Jews themselves have been responsible for these incidents, as was the case when two freshman students at Northwestern University were caught spray painting swastikas and slurs against Blacks, Muslims, and homosexuals, as well as Trump slogans on a chapel building shortly after the 2016 election. One of the students who was caught, Matthew Kalker, is Jewish.

The official definition of "anti-Semitism" as adopted by the U.S. State Department was taken directly from the European Monitoring Center on Racism and Xenophobia and approved by the U.S. State Department through its Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism on June 8, 2010.

"Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews," the official def-

inition reads. "Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities."

The "Defining Anti-Semitism" fact sheet issued by the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism on behalf of the U.S. State Department provides five contemporary examples of anti-Semitism, which include:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews (often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion);
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective—especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions;
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the state of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews;
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust; and
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations.

The fact that the United States federal government spends significant resources investigating and analyzing "anti-Semitism," not to mention funds a Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, speaks volumes about the priorities of our elected officials and the organized political and financial interests that control them.

The official definition of "anti-Semitism" essentially designates honest, frank discussion or analysis of Jews and their power and influence in the world as "hateful" and evil. Critical examination of the purported "Holocaust" narrative of WWII—which has been systematically and

conclusively debunked by honest scholars, scientists and investigators is also considered "anti-Semitic" and thus *verboten*.

"The anti-Semitism bill makes Jews and Jewish interests a legally protected class, immune from any criticism," Philip Giraldi, a former CIA officer who now serves as the executive director of the Council for the National Interest, correctly noted in a recent article. "Free speech' means in practice that you can burn an American flag, sell pornography, attack Christianity in the vilest terms or castigate the government in Washington all you want, but criticizing Israel is off limits, if you want to avoid falling into the clutches of the legal system."

The legislation has largely been celebrated by the organized Jewish community, including the Anti-Defamation League, which is currently running a campaign to rally its supporters to urge their Congressional representatives to pass the bill. Fortunately, the House of Representatives failed to act on the bill before the latest congressional session ended, and the bill will not be approved. However, the bill's sponsors "likely will reintroduce a version of the bill in 2017," according to a report in *The Times of Israel*.

Across the Atlantic, the British government officially adopted the international definition of anti-Semitism in an effort to combat "hate speech" and "incitement against Jews." The definition is similar to the one proposed in the Anti-Semitism Awareness Act and basically criminalizes criticism of Jews. Both definitions of what officially constitutes anti-Semitism are extremely open-ended, rendering virtually every negative or critical statement about an individual Jew, the organized Jewish community or the Jewish state of Israel officially anti-Semitic.

The Anti-Semitism Awareness Act represents yet another attempt to systematically and legally stifle speech the organized Jewish community and partisans of the Jewish state of Israel do not approve of. This blatant, un-American assault on a key feature of the United States Republic—freedom of speech, thought, and intellectual inquiry—could not be more obvious, while those responsible for this outrage could not be more readily identifiable. As the Jewish-owned and Zionist-controlled mass media and political establishment continue to lose control of the narrative—both in the contemporary context and the historical—look for more egregious assaults on the independent media and honest historians and commentators exposing the big lies enslaving our societies. ♦

John Friend is a writer who lives in California



The Intimidation Game: How the Left Is Silencing Free Speech

From Kim Strassel comes an insightful, alarming look at how the Left, once the champion of civil liberties, is today orchestrating a coordinated campaign to bully and frighten Americans out of their free speech rights. For nearly 40 years, Washington and much of the American public have held up disclosure and campaign finance laws as ideals, and the path to clean elections. This book will show, through first-hand accounts, how the Left instead using these laws as weapons against free speech, becoming the most powerful tools of those intent on silencing their political opposition. *The Intimidation Game* provides a chilling expose of political scare tactics and overreach, including: How Citizens United set off a wave of liberal harassment against conservative politicians; The targeting of Tea Party groups by the IRS; How Wisconsin prosecutors, state attorney generals, and a Democratic Congress shut down political activists and businesses; The politicization by the Obama administration of a host of government agencies including the FEC, FCC and the SEC.

Hardcover, 416 pages, \$30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Mail payment with order form in the back of this issue to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A TRUSTED VOICE

I love your publications. [AMERICAN FREE PRESS, THE BARNES REVIEW] Any separatist news outlet that refrains from cov-
erting with the Zionist mainstream media is a breath of fresh air. I am a big fan of THE BARNES REVIEW. What you do is a great thing. What the white race needs is a trusted voice to flag misinformation, not a plastic puppet organization afraid of its own shadow. Gentlemen, AFP & TBR are those trusted voices!

JAMES FERRIS
California

SANITIZING ICONS

In reference to Bill White's article, "Move Over Old Hickory," I understand that the artist-designer's \$20 portrait rendering of Harriet Tubman "drew" protests from the "Concept People" because he had depicted her with a pistol, which she apparently carried during her activities. It appears that even psychic icons must be sanitized. . . . I do like the small-denominational concept of American characters crawling into the iconography of currency, even to the point of Homer Simpson interviewing Franklin Pierce, perhaps, on a \$7 bill?

MICHAEL MICHALCZYK
Connecticut

REPLACING OLD HICKORY

Here is my opinion regarding the replacement of our 7th president with Harriet Tubman on the \$20 Federal Reserve "note." If I were the ghost of Andrew Jackson, I would be happily relieved with such a removal. Old Hickory was a populist who fought the banksters as effectively as he fought the British at the Battle of New Orleans. Jackson publicly referred to the money power as a "den of vipers" and promised to "rout them out," which he eventually did by refusing to renew the charter of the Second Bank of the United States. It is likely that Jackson's image was placed on the \$20 bill in order to dishonor his legacy, therefore it would be quite fitting to replace Jackson's stately visage with that of Nicholas Biddle, the president of the Second Bank of the United States, and Jackson's most ardent foe. If we must have a "Tub" on the \$20 bill, may I suggest one of my favorite

country performers; the late Ernest Tubb. Tubb perhaps did more than anyone to promote worldwide recognition of this all-American brand of music, especially when he opened up his record shop on Music Row in Nashville, which happens to be home to Andrew Jackson's Hermitage. Then, the ghost of Andrew Jackson will no longer be "walking the floor" over the disgrace of having his image on a Federal Reserve "note," and I would be willing to bet Ernest Tubb would not mind gracing the \$20 bill as he "waltzes across" that great Texas in the sky.

CHRISTOPHER SLATTERY
Arizona

NUMBERS GAME

When I was in third grade (1956) we went to the auditorium to watch a movie on the holocaust. It said that 3 million Jews were killed. By the time I got to eighth grade (1962) it was 4 million. Finishing high school it was 5 million and 6 years later, when I finished college (1971), it was up to 6 million. These numbers just stuck in my head. I am now 69 and I despise lies!

NOEL CARRICO
California

UNCULTURED

The assertion that "Freemasonic cabals" have worked to "destroy Christian civilization and the white race" [in a "History You May Have Missed" item on page 32 of the September/October 2015 edition, entitled "Uncultured"] is a pejorative lie being promoted by one of your religious, ideological fanatics who demonstrably lack the qualifications to pontificate about the subject. Freemasonry is not a religion.

Freemasonry is not a political movement nor ideology. In fact, it is, by definition, apolitical and emphatically neutral when it comes to the various perennially feuding Christian sects. They welcome any law-abiding, civic-minded Christians to join, provided he meets impeccable citizenship qualifications and the desire to serve the community.

Clearly, the author of this smug, "uncultured" diatribe hasn't bothered to look at the book *The Mysteries of John the Baptist* by Tobias Churton. There is a huge body of ancient and contemporary literature for the se-

rious explorer of Masonry. Masons are ubiquitous in our country, and they will be glad to answer any of your questions.

Of course, lodges are just as vulnerable to infiltrators as any other group, ecclesiastic or secular.

Strange that those who write these hostile statements about the Masons never seem to mention the huge and overwhelming body of crimes by Christians throughout the 2,000 years of its history. Strange that from all evidence they strenuously avoid seeking the readily available facts, instead preferring to parrot the lies of other writers—some quite well known—who share their aversion to facts. So, what is a writer with an aversion to facts? Uncultured.

GÜNTER PETERS
Via email

A CENTURY OF CRIMINALITY

Many thanks for your excellent articles about WWII. I have been a subscriber since day one. TBR is the only publication I can agree with. Unfortunately, what we have been exposed to for the past century is the same story that was propaganda before and during the war. Stalin and FDR had a pact together, that was to do nothing after the victory. Let the chips fall where they may. Decisions were then made in secret to iron out differences, with the Cold War as a cover-up. The entire century was highly criminal, from the Boer War and Mexican Revolution to 9/11, nothing to be proud of. The basis for a civilization has always been to see that the next generation can survive. Not anymore.

G. VON GOTSCHÉ
Colorado

MYSTERIOUS

I just finished the booklet *The Mysterious Megaliths of New England* by Paul T. Angel from THE BARNES REVIEW. It was an eye-opener. Over the decades, I have frequently read intriguing heretical hypotheses that Columbus was not the first daring explorer to come from Europe to the New World. I remember in the 1960s, one dared to utter doubts about Columbus' "firstness" only if prepared to be ostracized by the guardians from academe who are ever ready to spout politically correct—though historically incorrect—versions of history.

This book about the mysterious megaliths scattered across New England is a tile in the

mosaic of knowledge about Europeans in the pre-Columbian New World. It presents a very well done summary about the history, limited to these ancient structures in New England, one of the many examples of ancient European traces all over the Americas. Clearly written, complete with illustrations and references, it opens a glimpse on the history of our peoples in the New World, long before the arrival of the Genoese sailor who gets all the credit.

GLORIA WALLACE
Virginia

WHO DIDN'T TRUST THEM?

In one respect only have I found reason to criticize the article by Harald Scharnhorst in the November/December 2016 edition of TBR on the U.S. concentration camps created to house Japanese-Americans during WWII. We are all aware that during WWII our government found no problem in sending thousands of German-American and Italian-American boys to Europe where they fought dutifully for the U.S. against their ethnic brother-Germans and brother-Italians of the Axis. This is a fact.

On the other hand, our government, in its infinite wisdom, saw fit to avoid [as much as possible] sending Japanese-Americans to combat in the Pacific Theater. I must admit I have been unable to determine the official reasoning behind this decision.

The author of this article apparently is of the belief that the Japanese-Americans in question were 100% loyal to the U.S., and this may very well be true; I am unaware of any information to the contrary.

The point of my letter, however, is this.

If our wartime government did indeed believe Japanese-Americans to be totally loyal, why—it having had no qualms about sending German-Americans and Italian-Americans to fight against their ethnic brothers—did it decline to do the same by sending Japanese-Americans to do battle against their ethnic brothers?

I would appreciate some reader feedback on this. Political correctness unwelcome, thank you.

DON SCHORR
Via email
guidon7@gmail.com

OMISSION

On page 9 of the November/December 2016 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW, in the article on "Finds Ignored by Court Historians." The "note" begins, "Two iron pieces showed"—then there is no period after "showed" and there is no continuation of the sentence anywhere else in the magazine. Could you please provide me the continuation information?

WILLIAM HUNTER
Via email

[We apologize for that production error. The note should have read as follows: "NOTE: According to the researchers, the iron fragments presented were subjected to X-ray diffraction and non-destructive X-ray fluorescence. Further analyses were done on an ARL EMX SM electron microprobe, using the pure metals as standards. Analyses were conducted and indicated that both terrestrial and meteoric iron frag-

ments were present in the artifact assemblages. Two iron pieces showed a nickel content of 6.6% and 7.0%, suggesting the source area to be the Cape York meteorites (Buchwald and Graff-Petersen, 1976). The nickel content of the terrestrial iron pieces ranged between 0.06% and 0.07%."—Ed.]

HERVÉ RYSSEN

I just finished reading Margaret Hufferstickler's interview with Herve Ryssen. His comments about Judaism are the most insightful that I have ever read, and I look forward to receiving a copy of his book *The Jewish Mafia*. Based on Ronald L. Ray's review of the book [in the September/October 2016 issue of TBR], I anticipate that it will chronicle the Zionist looting of the crumbling USSR. Something similar is in progress for Western Europe and the United States and is being brought to us by the Zionist-controlled Federal Reserve, Goldman Sachs etc. Interested parties can find the details at www.dissidentvoice.org.

PAUL MAJCHROWICZ
Via Email

Tell us what you think about the issues! We print all sides of contentious topics. Write TBR, Letters Dept., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Please include your phone number so we may call to ask permission to run your letter. You may also email paul@barnesreview.org with your comments as well. Note that we appreciate all the great clippings and articles you send, but we do not have time to thank you for each one.

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The book also shows how the Soviets first attempted to deal with the constant Jewish demands for a homeland



by creating the Soviet Autonomous Oblast of Birobidzhan.

However, Israel’s racism, ultra-nationalism and aggression reopened the old split between Zionist and Communist Jews. By the late 1980s, relations between Israel and the USSR had broken down, and the Zionist-dominated media launched its “anti-Semitism in Russia” campaign. This clash came to a head in 1983, when leading Communist Jews in the Soviet Union created the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion (AZCSPO). This organization was set up to counter the “anti-Semitism claims.”

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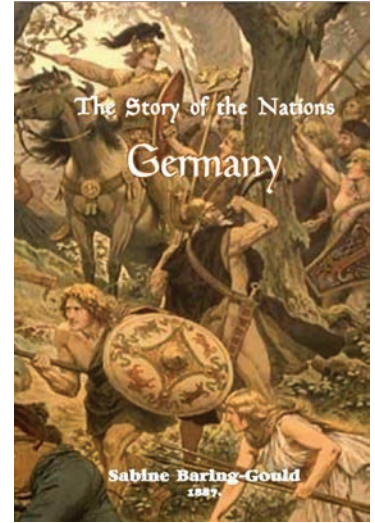


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About the Author: Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould (1834-1924)

Sabine Baring-Gould was the squire and parson of a small Devonshire village. He was regarded as one of the top 10 novelists of his time but wrote prolifically on his travels, religious matters, historical figures and many other topics. Over 1,200 publications are listed in his bibliography. He was an early archaeologist, respected for his work on Dartmoor, in Cornwall, in Wales and in France. He was also a folklorist, but he regarded his greatest achievement to be his collection of songs. At his death in 1924, he largely dropped out of the public's memory, and if he was remembered, it is for his best known hymns "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "Now the Day Is Over." (Left: a painting of "Henry the Fowler.")

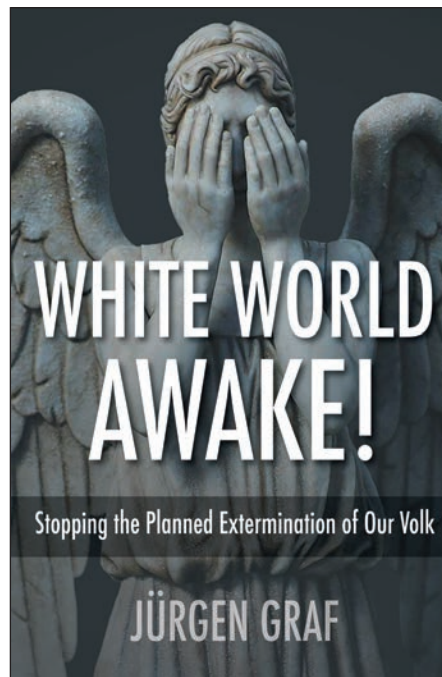


White World Awake!

Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk

Western civilization is in desperate peril. White people—our volk—are in trouble. The question of the day—and very likely the question of the millennium—is whether Europe will survive—and with it its American, Canadian, Australian and South African cousins—and, if so, how? Seeking to answer those questions is a very important new book, *White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk*. Those who seek the truth will find the truth in the pages of this book, and those looking for a practical plan of action will find that as well.

For too long, observes the author, White people have fought among themselves. The European Union and NATO are failed efforts to correct that situation. Europe faces an existential threat with tsunamis of unassimilable Africans, Middle Easterners and Asians swarming in. Russians, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans and Poles, Serbs and Croats, Romanians, Finns and Greeks, Spaniards and Hungarians are all in the same rickety boat. The time has come for Europe to speak with one voice on military and foreign policy matters, while it is equally necessary for each nation and ethnic group to



preserve its distinctive language and culture, and for historical injustices to be discussed openly and honestly.

A Eurasian Federation is proposed, which, like Old America, will not interfere in other parts of the world except to provide humanitarian aid and ensure the safety of such places as Armenia and Georgia against any immigration threat.

Traitor politicians who see no problem in allowing Europe and other White

nations to be transformed into mixed-race caliphates—a dream of the mysterious Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi—will be voted out of office.

Many of the solutions apply equally to the rest of the White World. “Close the borders! Stop the flood!” is key not only for Europe, but America and all other White areas of the world. Thus Graf lays out a practical 10-step program to stop the genocide of the West starting with Europe, the cradle of White Western civilization.

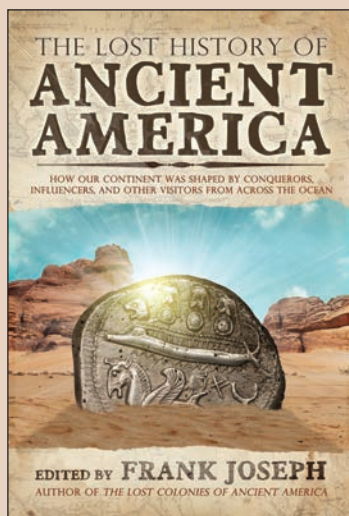
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The Lost History of Ancient America

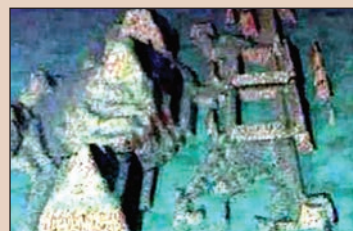
How Our Continent was Shaped by Conquerors, Influencers and Other Visitors from Across the Ocean



The *Lost History of Ancient America* presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to old America, hundreds—even thousands—of years before Christopher Columbus was born. Its 20 eminent scholar-contributors are experts in a variety of fields, from botany, biology, and prehistoric engineering to underwater archeology, archeo-astronomy and Bronze Age warfare. In ancient times, the sea was not an impassable barrier separating our ancestors from the outside world, but a highway taking them to every corner of it. Never before and nowhere else has so much evidence proving the impact made on America by overseas visitors been assembled. Here is irrefutable proof that the Americas were, indeed, influenced by fearless visitors from across the oceans long before even the Vikings went in search of new lands to settle. Assembled and edited by Frank Joseph.



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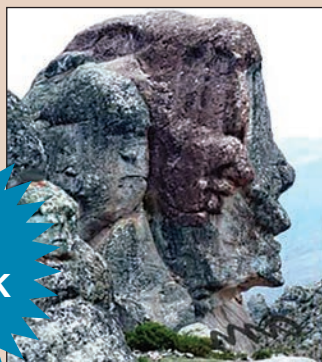


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